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MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, EGYPT.

Department of Public Health.

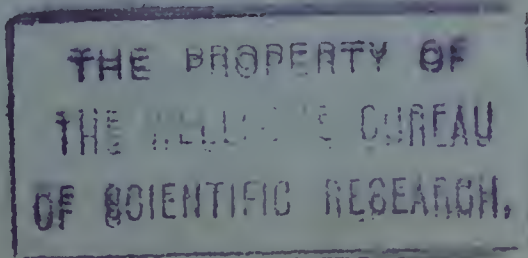


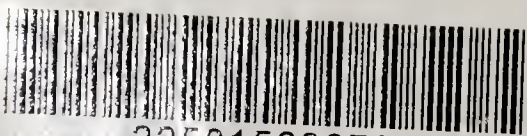
ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1920.

Government Press, Cairo, 1922.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTORY NOTE	1
I.—REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SECTION I:—	
1.—Vital Statistics and Registration of Births and Deaths	5
2.—Inconvenient, Unhealthy, and Dangerous Establishments	11
3.—Cemeteries and Private Tombs	22
4.— <i>Birkas</i>	23
5.—Mosques... ..	24
6.—Protection of Drinking Water Supplies	25
7.—Slaughter-houses and Slaughtering Sites	25
8.—Sewage <i>Dépotoirs</i>	25
9.—Prostitution	25
10.—Medico-Legal Examinations and Reports	27
II.—REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SECTION II:—	
1.—General Hospitals	28
2.—Government Dispensaries	38
3.—Children's Dispensaries	39
4.—Schools for <i>Dayas</i> and Maternity Homes	41
III.—REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SECTION III:—	
Ophthalmic Hospitals	45
IV.—REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SECTION IV:—	
1.—Infectious Diseases	47
2.—Passenger and Immigrant Control	55
3.—Pilgrimage	58
4.—Barbers	58
5.— <i>Mûlids</i>	58
V.—REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES:—	
1.—Introduction	59
2.—Bacteriological Section	60
3.—Chemical Section	60
4.—Water Service	62
5.—Vaccine Institute... ..	62
6.—Antirabic Institute	61
VI.—REPORT ON THE WORK OF SUBSIDIARY SERVICES:—	
1.—Medical Commissions	68
2.—Inspectorate of Pharmacies	71
3.—Stores Branch	73
VII GENERAL:—	
1.—Budget	86
2.—Staff	87
3.—Authorizations to practise the Medical and Allied Professions... ..	89
4.—Legal	93

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1920.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

Owing to the fact that the conditions of Government service generally in the various Ministries are at present under investigation by a special Commission, no material progress has been made during the past year in the reorganization of the Health Services of the country on the lines recommended by the Government Commission which was appointed in 1918 to advise on this.

The creation of a post of Under-Secretary of State for Health in June of last year has been of some advantage to the Administration in so far as it has placed the Head of the Service in the position of being able to act with greater effect in all matters affecting the health interests of the country, but the Directorate is still needlessly overloaded with many matters of trivial detail which will be difficult to get rid of until the four main branches of the Administration are put in the position of autonomous services dealing directly with other Government Administrations as regards their own work, whilst the functions of the controlling authority in its relation to them are largely confined merely to such intervention as is necessary for the co-ordination of their efforts.

With the creation of the new post of Under-Secretary of State there occurred certain changes in the positions of the higher personnel. The Director-General became Under-Secretary of State, the Deputy Director-General was made Director-General, whilst the post of Deputy Director-General was suppressed and a new post of Inspector-General was created and one of the senior Egyptian divisional inspectors, Dr. Ahmed Bey Tewfik, was appointed thereto.

The dissatisfaction with the conditions of service in the Public Health Administration, referred to in the Report of last year, still continues, but the difficulties of recruiting for the service have eased somewhat in the hope that some improvement may result from the findings of the Government Commission referred to above.

The budgetary allowance for 1920-1921 amounted to L.E. 720,425, as compared with L.E. 716,017 in 1919-1920. The grants for repairs and new buildings formerly figuring as an important part of the budgetary provision of this Administration are, as last year, not included in the figure given above, being now shown in the budget of the Ministry of Public Works.

The conversations between Lord Milner's Commission and the Egyptian Delegation on the question of Egyptian independence and the administrative modifications which may result therefrom have introduced an element of uncertainty into the choice of fresh lines of public health advancement. In view of this and pending a reorganization of the Department it has been thought advisable during the past year to limit the activities of the Administration to consolidation of the public health advances already made and to leave the adoption of future lines of progress to a time when it will be possible with greater certainty to initiate fresh developments in accordance with the subsequent definition of future policy.

During the past year, however, two questions of a pressing nature, which could be settled without prejudice to any future policy of the Department, urgently called for fresh legislation. The requirements of the first of these were met by the introduction of a new law giving greater powers of dealing with unqualified dental practice which was gradually becoming a serious public danger. The penalties under the old law afforded

an insufficient deterrent to a gradually increasing horde of ignorant charlatans who found in the practice of dentistry a lucrative source of gain, and in February of last year the new law, which had been in preparation for some time, was promulgated. In introducing this law, it was felt that as a matter of justice some distinction should be drawn in favour of those unqualified practitioners who through long practice had acquired a certain empirical knowledge of the art. To remove suddenly what had previously been an accepted means of livelihood would have entailed a considerable hardship upon many individuals whose claims to dental knowledge were sufficiently justified to remove them from the category of those who constituted an actual danger to the public. To avoid this, certain transitory clauses were added to the law which provided for the grant of a modified form of permit to such as were able to prove that they had been actually in continuous practice as dentists for a period of at least ten years before the date of promulgation of the law and who could sufficiently justify their claims to be allowed to practise their art by passing a special examination held by a board of examiners constituted for this purpose. Considerable difficulty was experienced in deciding upon the claims submitted with regard to length of practice, and in many cases the Committee formed to inquire into these was placed in the position of having to view with considerable suspicion some of the documentary evidence submitted. There were finally admitted to the technical examination 218 candidates. Of these, 193 were able to satisfy the examiners that they were in possession of sufficient practical knowledge to justify permission being given to them to continue their calling, whilst 25 were unable to satisfy the examiners.

The second question which in 1920 called for special legislation first came up for consideration in the summer of the previous year when it was reported to the Department that a soldier of the British Army had contracted anthrax as a result of the use of an infected shaving brush. Inquiries were made and the origin of the brush was traced to a consignment which had been recently imported into the country from Kobe in Japan. Samples of brushes from the consignment were examined in the Laboratories and were found to be infected with anthrax. As there were in existence no powers under which such brushes could be condemned or otherwise dealt with they were purchased from the consignee and destroyed. Attempts were also made to trace a certain number of brushes which had formed part of this consignment and which had already been sold. A large proportion of these were also subsequently traced and destroyed. In view of the marked infection which was found in the course of the examination of the consignment in question, it was considered advisable that further inquiry should be made into the whole question of the possibility of danger arising from similarly infected importation. Pending the result of this investigation the Customs Administration was requested to hold up all consignments of shaving brushes arriving in the country until the Public Health Department had had an opportunity of satisfying itself as regards each that no danger of infection existed. Specimens at the rate of 10 per cent in the case of Japanese brushes and 5 per cent in the case of other brushes were taken from each consignment for bacteriological examination and no consignment was passed unless it showed absolute freedom from infection. The public was at the same time informed through the Press of the danger of infection from shaving brushes and were advised before using new shaving brushes to submit these to a process of disinfection, of which the details were given, with the object of reducing the danger. As the result of the investigation it became apparent that a very serious risk of infection from imported Japanese shaving brushes existed and with the assistance of the International Quarantine Board steps were taken to deal with the danger provisionally, pending the introduction of special legislation directed to this end. The necessity of dealing with brushes arriving from Japan *via* other countries had to be taken into account. On May 29, Law No 21 of 1920 was promulgated forbidding the admission into this country of all shaving brushes unless accompanied by certificates of disinfection from the competent authority in the country of manufacture. The powers under the law were further amplified by an *arrêté* of the Ministry of the Interior dated June 7, 1920, which gave powers to deal with brushes found infected after introduction into the country.

During the year the task of recognizing the work performed by the Public Health Administration under the law dealing with Unhealthy, Inconvenient and Dangerous Establishments was continued and a complete revision of the Health Division of the Schedule of the establishments dealt with under this law was undertaken. The scope of the control of these establishments by frequent inspection was also extended and five additional posts of Inspector for this work were created in the 1920-1921 budget. As

a result of the more prosperous and settled condition of the country and also in part owing to some fall in the cost of buildings, the number of applicants for fresh licences under the law has largely increased.

With the cessation of hostilities and the relatively greater facility for obtaining labour as a result thereof, the work of filling in or draining ponds of stagnant water and marshes which constituted a danger to public health was again actively taken up and has progressed considerably during the past year.

It is to be recorded with considerable satisfaction as a favourable indication of an increasing public interest in the provision of hospital treatment for the poor that during the year several notables have interested themselves in collecting funds and have personally very generously given donations of money and land for the building and upkeep of new hospitals. Owing to the high cost of building it has been found difficult to take immediate advantage of their generosity, but it is to be greatly hoped that in the near future, when a more satisfactory expenditure of the money provided becomes possible, a full use may be made of this for the provision of further hospitals, inasmuch as the existing hospitals are absolutely inadequate in number and size for the needs of the population. The requirements of the country call for a large general hospital in each *mudîriya* and a cottage hospital in each *markaz*. It can, however, scarcely reasonably be expected that the cost of these should be altogether provided out of the funds of the State, and it is the policy of the Public Health Administration to encourage in every way the building and endowment of hospitals by private individuals.

A proposition has been put forward to open a small maternity out-patient department and school of midwifery at Qasr el 'Aini Hospital so that more practically trained midwives may be available for the poorer women in Cairo than is the case at present. It is to be noted that there is no maternity hospital in Cairo. That the need of one is pressing no one can doubt.

The general programme of hospital building is considerably behind. New hospitals that should have been completed in 1919 have not even been commenced and extensions that are urgently required have not yet been put in hand.

With the disappearance of the necessity for the provision of hospital accommodation in Government hospitals for military patients, there has been a reduction in the number of in-patients in 1920. During the war the military accommodation provided for the sick and wounded from the forces in Egypt, Palestine and Gallipoli, had to be supplemented by the use of the Egyptian Government hospitals under the Public Health Administration for the reception of a portion of these, and 44,636 sick and wounded were actually treated in these hospitals during the years 1914–1919 by medical officers of the Public Health Administration. With the cessation of hostilities the necessity for this has gradually diminished, so that last year provision had to be made for only 407 military cases. With the practical disappearance of the necessity for providing supplementary military accommodation, there has been a reduction in the general number of in-patients admitted to Government hospitals in 1920 by 2,211, there having been 62,493 in-patients treated during 1920 as compared with 64,704 in 1919. As against this there has been a considerable increase in the number of out-patients dealt with, there having been 274,557 new out-patients coming up for treatment in 1920 as compared with 219,573 in the previous year. The number of attendances of the 274,557 new out-patients was 578,789, or roughly two per patient. There was a considerable increase in 1920 in the number of major operations as compared with the previous year, there having been 12,797 in the former year as against 9,051 in 1919.

There was a considerable increase in the cost of maintenance in the year under report, it having risen in that year to L.E. 230,612 as compared with L.E. 183,141 in 1919. The average cost of upkeep per bed during the year was L.E. 56·370 milliemes whilst the average cost per patient-day was 246 milliemes. Hospital receipts in 1920 were only L.E. 15,938·012 milliemes as compared with L.E. 18,097·193 milliemes in 1919.

Special anthelmintic annexes similar to that attached to Qasr el 'Aini Hospital at the end of 1919 were established in connection with the Qalyûb, Benha and Mansûra General Hospitals for the free treatment of out-patients suffering from ankylostoma, bilharzia, and other worm infections. This is intended to form part of a general campaign against ankylostoma and bilharzia in this country and it is hoped that during the coming year similar treatment centres may be attached to other provincial hospitals. The number of out-patients treated since the opening of these annexes is 14,905. Of these, 1,905 were patients infected with ankylostoma and 13,000 with bilharzia.

The seven schools for training native midwives in the provincial towns of Damanhûr, Mansûra, Zagazig, Shibîn el Kôm, Faîyum, Minya and Sohâg continued to do good work and remained open the entire year.

The thirteen Children's dispensaries worked continuously through the year except that of Asyût, which was closed on June 1, 1920, by the Asyût Provincial Council on the ground of lack of funds.

In connection with infectious disease generally there is but little to record in 1920. During the whole year the position was highly favourable, the disease incidence in every case being exceptionally low. The reduction in the incidence as compared with 1919 was in some cases considerable, being 60 per cent in the case of smallpox and 48 per cent in the case of plague. The diminution was 22 per cent in the case of typhus and 12 per cent in the relapsing fever incidence.

One case of cholera occurred at Suez in the summer. Exhaustive inquiry in this case failed to establish the source of infection. The necessary precautions were taken and no further cases developed.

During the year there was a slight rise in the number of cases of malaria recorded as compared with last year. The increase was due to the larger number of cases reported from the province of Aswân and was in large measure probably due to the better notification of cases as a result of the attention drawn to this by the epidemic which occurred at Dirr in the previous year. There was no recrudescence of the disease at Dirr. In the infected area steps have been taken to fill in dangerous *birkas* and during the autumn to stock wells with fish. A small outbreak occurred at Aswân Dam in the month of June in which 12 cases were notified. This was found to be due to some marshy ground in the gardens of the Public Works Ministry on the east bank. The ground was filled in and the epidemic ceased. The anti-malaria work of the Anti-Malaria Commission was continued during the year. Dead-end canals and railway borrow pits at Zagazig were suppressed and *birkas* were filled in at Mansûra, Minûf, Fuwa, and Ashmûn. In the Oasis of Siwa the drainage system has been entirely re-modelled and improved. In Kharga, agricultural experiments to discover a substitute for the rice crop have been continued. In Helwân, wells have been covered and small improvements have been made in the Gezîra drainage scheme. In the Canal area the bank which had previously been made in the lake at Kantara for the purpose of drying off the ground to the west of the railway station was greatly strengthened.

During the year, 34,173 passengers and immigrants from countries infected with cholera landed in Egypt. Measures of control and observation at their destinations were applied to 33,578 of these. No cholera infection showed itself in the case of any of the passengers under observation. Land passengers from Palestine during the year were similarly controlled for all diseases.

Owing to the continued shipping difficulty the Government was compelled to charter a steamer for the transport of the Egyptians proceeding on the pilgrimage to Mecca. The number of pilgrims was 1,658 in addition to the Mahmal escort and staff which numbered 507.

The details of the work of the various Sections will be found in the report of each Section.

I.—REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SECTION I.

1.—VITAL STATISTICS AND REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Vital Statistics.—The birth-rate for 1920 (42·8 per thousand) was appreciably higher than that for 1919 (38 per thousand), whilst the death-rate was appreciably lower (28·3 per thousand in 1920 as against 30 per thousand in 1919).

Tables I and II give the usual detailed figures regarding vital statistics of the whole country.

TABLE I.—ANNUAL GENERAL RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED IN 1920.

GOVERNORATES AND PROVINCES.	POPULATION CALCULATED.	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.			
		Egyptians	Foreigners.	Total.	Per Thousand	Egyptians.	Foreigners.	Total.	Per Thousand
GOVERNORATES.									
Cairo	759,200	33,987	626	34,613	45·6	27,675	787	28,462	37·5
Alexandria	445,700	17,768	1,478	19,246	43·2	13,313	1,089	14,402	32·3
Canal { Ismailia and environs*	31,500	1,363	107	1,470	46·7	754	49	803	25·5
{ Port Said...	78,100	3,382	264	3,646	46·7	1,674	282	1,956	25·0
Damietta	32,200	1,414	6	1,420	44·1	897	3	900	28·0
Suez	32,200	1,231	120	1,351	42·0	1,140	86	1,226	38·1
Eastern Desert Province	36,100	1,447	1	1,448	40·1	1,245	4	1,249	34·6
Western Desert Province†... ..	14,700	599	8	607	† 41·3	440	3	443	† 30·1
Sinai Province†	8,700	375	—	375	† 43·1	192	—	192	† 22·1
TOTAL... ..	1,438,400	61,566	2,610	64,176	44·6	47,330	2,303	49,633	34·5
PROVINCES.									
Lower Egypt:—									
Belcira	911,300	33,495	12	33,507	36·8	24,106	8	24,114	26·5
Daqahliya (1)	1,013,200	45,219	41	45,260	44·7	29,791	27	29,818	29·4
Gharbiya (2)	1,688,100	69,492	63	69,555	41·2	51,684	39	51,723	30·6
Minûfiya	1,096,900	48,534	2	48,536	44·2	33,367	6	33,373	30·4
Qalyûbiya... ..	542,600	23,581	5	23,586	43·5	15,995	14	16,009	29·3
Sharqiya (3)	953,100	37,145	28	37,173	39·0	26,053	22	26,075	27·4
TOTAL... ..	6,205,200	257,466	151	257,617	41·5	180,996	116	181,112	29·2
Upper Egypt:—									
Asyût (4)	1,025,500	48,468	3	48,471	47·3	28,850	11	28,861	28·1
Aswân	256,500	7,474	5	7,479	29·2	6,847	6	6,853	26·7
Beni Suef	479,600	21,628	2	21,630	45·1	11,494	3	11,497	24·0
Faiyûm (5)	525,200	25,132	2	25,134	47·9	14,791	8	14,799	28·2
Girga	901,800	38,127	2	38,129	42·3	19,670	3	19,673	21·8
Giza	797,900	34,423	15	34,438	43·2	21,744	8	21,752	27·3
Minya	570,200	27,676	2	27,678	48·5	15,243	4	15,247	26·7
Qena	865,800	33,609	8	33,617	38·8	20,392	4	20,396	23·6
TOTAL... ..	5,422,500	236,537	39	236,576	43·6	139,031	47	139,078	25·6
GENERAL (1920)	13,066,600	555,569	2,800	558,369	42·8	367,357	2,466	369,823	28·3
TOTAL ... (1919)	12,667,370	‡491,222	2,266	493,488	38·0	381,421	2,448	383,869	30·0

Returns concerning the following villages were not complete when this table was compiled: (1) Mit Fares, Mit Ghurab. (2) Kafr el Kheir, El Sharika Qism Tani Belqas, Ezab el Shanawani, El Hisas, El Ahmadiya, Dingiwai, Ezbet Ahmadyet el Fituh, Basandila, Kafr el Gineina el Bahari and Kafr el Aziziya. (3) Shirshima, Kafr Difania, Qassasin el Sebach, Abul Eyal and El Saadiyin. (4) El Wasta. (5) El Rub and Garadu.

* The following localities with a total population of 14,558 are included: El Mahsama and El Kafr, Saba Abar and El Brus-si2, El Dabieh, El Sarraha, Ein Ghasein, Tousson, El Ferdan and El Kornos, Fayed, Abu Sweir and Abu Balah, Nefisha and El Anbak, El Ballah and Serapeum, El Daw, Birket Abu Gamous.

† Owing to the state of war, the population of these localities could not be properly enumerated in 1917. Therefore these figures represent their estimated population according to the 1907 census and the general rate of increase shown by the 1917 census.

‡ Deaths occurred between 1917 and 1920 in hospitals or in the surroundings of Ismailia and wrongly included in the latter's death roll. These deaths could not be classified according to the domiciles of the deceased owing to lack of details.

Registration of Births and Deaths.—Considerable inconvenience having at times resulted in the past from occasional losses of births and deaths registers, the question was studied with a view to providing for greater security of such valuable records. A set of regulations was drawn up and issued as Departmental Order No. 21 of March 14, 1920. These instructions cover the issue, handing over, and final disposal of births and deaths registers. The principal innovation embodied in these instructions is a provision for registers being renewed every two years. In order to give effect to this, the registers have been remodelled, and issued in different sizes, suited to the various registration areas.

It is interesting to note that reports of losses of registers have been less frequent since the issue of these instructions than they were previously.

A copy of the instructions is annexed :—

REGULATIONS FOR THE ISSUE, HANDING OVER, CAREFUL PRESERVATION,
AND FILING OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERS.

(a) *General.*

1. Births and deaths registers are of three kinds :—

(a) Births Register (Form P.H.D./135/C.Ad.).

(b) Deaths Register (Form P.H.D./136/C.Ad.).

(These are for use only in places where the registration is done in one of the Department's Health Offices.)

(c) Births and Deaths Register (Form P.H.D./130/C.Ad.) for use in places where the registration is done by the omda and sarrâf.

2. In order to avoid the risk of loss and to minimize the inconvenience which occurs when loss actually takes place, births and deaths registers must not in future be kept in use for more than two years. When they have been in use for two years, new registers must be obtained, and the old ones consigned to the Archives. Registers are therefore being prepared containing various numbers of pages, so that each village registration area, whatever may be its size, can be supplied with a register which, it is calculated, will be filled up by the entries for that area during a period of two years.

3. Beginning with 1919, the Department is arranging to have statistical tables printed, showing the births and deaths registered per year in every village in Egypt; from these tables it will be easy to calculate how many pages the register to be issued to any particular place should contain.

4. It is intended that the two years' arrangement should be put into force gradually. Thus, each time new registers are required by any registration area, a calculation of the number of births and deaths likely to occur in it should be made, based on the above-mentioned tables, so that it may easily be known how many pages the registers should contain in order to suffice for two years' entries.

(b) *Issues.*

5. Births and deaths registers are only to be issued as a routine measure to departmental medical officers, to omdas, and to sarrâfs in charge of recognized registration areas. A list of such areas should be made up by each markaz or outpost Health Office, and copies supplied to the Mudîrîya Health Office and the Central Administration. The approval of the Central Administration is necessary before births and deaths registers are issued to any new registration area.

6. The medical officers of health of Cairo and Port Said, and the Public Health inspectors of other governorates and of mudîrîyas, will obtain from the Central Administration, by requisition in the usual way, the births and deaths registers necessary for the whole of the circumscription under their control, and will issue the said registers to the various places as required. In accordance with Article 3 of Law No. 23 of August 11, 1912, the seal of the governorate or mudîrîya must be affixed to each page of each register before issue.

7. Stocks of blank registers are not to be held by offices other than the above.

8. Births and deaths registers will only be issued on the separate requisition of the medical officer, omda, or sarrâf, signed or sealed by them personally. Omdas' or sarrâfs' requisitions will be transmitted through the respective markaz or outpost Health Office to the Public Health inspector, and the issue of registers will take place through the same channel.

9. A monthly list of births and deaths registers issued to omdas and sarrâfs will be supplied to the governorate or mudîriya, so that they may be put on the charge of these officials in accordance with Ministry of Finance Circular of August 28, 1904. The Public Health inspectorates should notify the mudîriya whenever a sarrâf hands over any register in his charge, in order that it may be struck off his charge.

10. When issuing blank registers, care should be taken to send those containing a number of pages appropriate to the number of inscriptions made in two years in the places concerned, and the two registers issued to any one place should contain the same number of pages.

11. Blank registers need not be sent from place to place by registered post.

12. If either the omda or sarrâf applies for a new register, and a similar application is not received at the same time from the other, inquiry should be made as to why the other register belonging to the same locality is not also completed. If it is found that for any reason, *i.e.* different methods of making the entries, or the different size of the two registers, one is filled up before the other, arrangement should be made to cancel the remaining blank pages in the incomplete register by ruling diagonal lines across them and a new register should be issued, so that the two books in any one locality may commence and end on the same date.

13. A written receipt, signed or sealed personally by the clerk (countersigned by the medical officer) in Health Offices, and the omda or sarrâf in villages, must be obtained for each register issued. This receipt should be in the following form :—

“ I, the undersigned, occupying the post of.....have received
(state kind of register).....for use at.....

I have checked the said register and found it to be in good order and to contain
pages, numbered from..... to.....

Date.....

Signed.....

Countersigned”

Receipts signed by other persons on behalf of the officials mentioned above should not be accepted, and steps must at once be taken to obtain a receipt in due form. The sarrâf is not to be allowed to give a receipt for the omda's register, and *vice versa*. The receipts will be forwarded to the Health Headquarters of the governorate or mudîriya, and kept there until the register is eventually returned filled up for transmission to the Archives. (See paragraph 24.)

(c) *Handing over of Registers whilst in Use.*

14. When births and deaths registers which are in use are permanently transferred from the charge of one person to another, it is not sufficient to merely include them in the “handing over lists.” They are to be examined page by page, bearing in mind during this scrutiny that according to Article 4 of Law No. 23, of August 11, 1912 :—

“ Les additions, radiations ou corrections au moment de l'inscription seront faites au moyen de renvois en marge dûment approuvés par le déclarant et par le dépositaire du registre.”

And according to Article 21 of the same law :—

“ Aucune rectification ne pourra être faite dans les inscriptions des registres des naissances et décès sans une décision judiciaire.”

Departmental Order No. 54 of 1918 gives additional explanations regarding corrections in registers.

15. If, after examination, the registers are found to be satisfactory, the following declaration should be made out:—

“ I.....in taking up the position as
at.....have received (state kind of register)
.....previously in the charge of.....

After examination I certify that the said register is in satisfactory condition, that all the entries made therein are legible, and that the emendations, interpolations, etc., are made in accordance with the law.

Date..... Signature.....”

Such special receipt is not to be considered as a mere formality, and must only be made out and signed by the person taking over the registers after he has made a careful and detailed scrutiny of them. A separate receipt will be made out for each register handed over. All receipts will be despatched immediately to the Public Health inspector, who will attach them to any other receipts which may be in his possession concerning the same register. Omdas and sarrâfs will, of course, transmit their receipts through the markaz medical officer.

16. In case the person taking over the registers finds them in an unsatisfactory condition and therefore cannot make the above declaration, the matter should be reported to the Health Headquarters of the circumscription. The matter will then be investigated, and, if necessary, reported to the Central Administration.

17. Should it come to the notice of the Health Authorities that any permanent changes of officials in charge of births and deaths registers have been made without the special “ handing over receipt ” mentioned above having been furnished, steps should be taken to obtain it.

18. In case of temporary handing over, as for leaves, etc., this special receipt need not to be insisted upon, but on resuming duty the official permanently responsible for the registers must carefully examine them to see that the entries made during his absence are in accordance with the regulations and that the registers are in good order. Any irregularities must be reported to the Health Headquarters of the circumscription.

19. As regards the Department’s offices, the above procedure must be observed either when the medical officer or the clerk is changed.

(d) *Filing.*

20. The general proviso contained in the Archives Regulations by which registers are to be kept in the office concerned for one year after the year in which they were completed will no longer apply to births and deaths registers. These will be kept in hand for six months only after they are filled up, so as to allow time for the “ vaccination column ” to be filled in. At the end of six months from the date of the last entry of birth or death, the registers will be handed over to the Health Headquarters of the circumscription, that is, omdas and sarrâfs will hand them over to the markaz or outpost Health Office, which will transmit them to the mudîriya Health Office. In Cairo they will be forwarded to the Central Administration.

21. In accordance with Departmental Order No. 45, dated July 26, 1915, the death certificates and consular extracts accompanying the registers are to be carefully checked to see that they are complete.

22. Births and deaths registers in which any entries have been made should always be transmitted from place to place by registered post.

23. When a new register is applied for, whether by a medical officer, omda, or sarrâf, the Health Headquarters will see that the filled-up register is duly handed over after the lapse of six months, as provided above. If the register is not received on the date it is due for handing over, the person responsible should be reminded.

24. When the filled-up register is received, the original receipt given for the register when it was issued blank will be returned to the signatory, or if for any reason such as death, removal, etc., this is not possible, the receipt will be destroyed.

25. Filled-up registers received in the Health Headquarters will be at once examined. If in order, they will be handed over to the governorate or mudîrîya archives immediately. If any irregularities are found, reference to the "handing over certificates" will indicate the person responsible for the registers at the date in question. All irregularities are to be investigated at once, and in case a satisfactory explanation cannot be obtained, the matter should be referred to the Central Administration.

26. When the registers are finally passed to the archives, the "handing over receipts" may be dealt with in the same way as the other receipts referred to in paragraph 24.

27. On receiving births and deaths registers into the archives, the clerk in charge should see that the registers handed over are consecutive as regards date with those already in hand. If any discrepancy is found between the last date in one register and the first date in the succeeding register of the same place, the fact should be reported to the Public Health inspector.

CATHCART GARNER,
Director-General.

2.—INCONVENIENT, UNHEALTHY, AND DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

During the year 1920 the task of reorganizing the work performed by the Public Health Administration under the law dealing with *Etablissements incommodes, insalubres ou dangereux* was continued.

1. *Revision of Schedule.*

The most important step was the complete revision of the Health Division of the schedule of establishments dealt with under this law.

The grouping of the establishments in the old schedule was most unsatisfactory. For example, any establishment where the machinery was driven by a mechanical motor of any sort came automatically into the first class irrespective of its importance as regards public health.

In the revised schedule an attempt has been made to group the establishments into the three classes in accordance with their importance from a public health point of view.

The new schedule was issued by an *arrêté* of the Ministry of the Interior dated May 31, 1920, which was communicated to the units of the Administration by Departmental Order No. 48, dated July 7, 1920. An explanatory Departmental Order No. 49 was also issued on July 7, 1920, to assist the medical officers of the Administration in putting the said *arrêté* into force.

The schedule of the Health Division of the law dealing with *Etablissements incommodes, insalubres ou dangereux* now stands as follows :—

CLASS I.—*Category A.*

Aerated water factories.	Slaughter-houses.
Preserved meat factories.	Ice factories.
Natural butter factories.	Cold storage establishments.
Butter substitute factories.	Asphalt and bitumen factories.
Milk bottling and canning establishments.	Match factories.
Cheese factories.	Public baths (including swimming baths).
Sugar refineries.	Cotton-ginning factories.
Food markets.	Rice-husking factories.
Wholesale fish markets (<i>Halaqât el asmâk</i>).	Hospitals.
<i>Fessîkh</i> factories.	Crematoria.
Fish (other than <i>fessîkh</i>) preserving factories.	Establishments for the embalming of human bodies.
Ovens and bakeries for trade purposes or for the use of the public.	Indiarubber factories.
Sweetmeat factories.	Paper factories.
Vegetable and fruit preserving factories.	Candle, tallow and soap factories.
Dairies (for the sale or handling of milk).	Tanneries.
Ice-cream factories and depots.	Mineral acids and chemical products factories.
Pastry and alimentary paste factories.	Depots of chemical products other than mineral acids and chemical manures.
Sugar-cane crushing and sugar and molasses factories driven by mechanical motor.	Sewage and refuse depots.
Starch factories.	Manufactories of manure from sewage, blood, animal droppings or bones.
Breweries and beer factories.	Knackers' yards.
Beer-bottling establishments.	Flax and hemp scutching and carding mills.
Alcohol factories.	Tobacco and cigarette factories.
Distilleries.	

CLASS II.—*Category A.*

Groceries (<i>baqqâls</i>).	and intended for private use when they are to be installed on Nile embankments or within the perimeter of towns subject to building taxes.
Retail oil shops (for the sale of vegetable oils).	Gypsum mills.
Wholesale grocery depots.	Rag and bone stores.
Flour depots.	Glue factories (from animal matter).
Vinegar factories.	Catgut factories.
Public kitchens and kitchens of public establishments.	Depots of hides and skins.
Sugar-cane crushing and sugar molasses factories not driven by mechanical motor.	Public and cattle markets.
<i>Fessîkh</i> depots.	Calcination of bone factories.
Pickle (<i>turshy</i>) factories.	Animal charcoal factories (made from bones).
Oil mills.	Public laundries.
Corn mills for trade purposes or for the use of the public.	Mills for beating, carding, pressing or otherwise preparing wool, hair and jute for trade purposes.
Manufactories of <i>bûza</i> and all other fermented drinks.	Ragteasing establishments.
Pigsties.	Rope factories.
Tripe factories.	Industrial establishments employing animals as motor force in closed spaces.
Dyeworks.	Mills for grinding grains and husks for trade purposes or for the use of the public when worked by mechanical motor or by animal force.
Brickfields, tileworks, potteries, and lime and gypsum kilns (permanent or for trade purposes).	
Brickfields, tileworks, potteries, and lime and gypsum kilns which are temporary	

Category B.

Public stables, temporary or permanent, and all stables where animals are employed for industrial or commercial purposes.	Manufactories of beverages other than aerated waters and alcoholic or fermented drinks.
<i>Zerîbas</i> for animals.	Retail <i>fessîkh</i> establishments.
Stables and cattle sheds (in <i>mudîrîya</i> and governorate towns and bandars and in markaz towns, as well as in villages and zones designated by <i>Arrêté</i> of the Ministry of the Interior).	Frying and roasting establishments (meat, fish, etc.).
	Chicken incubator buildings.

CLASS III.—*Category A.*

*Provisional lime and gypsum kilns for private use, whether in combustion or not, at a distance of less than 200 metres from habitations.	whether in combustion or not, at a distance of less than 200 metres from habitations.
*Provisional brickfields for private use, whether in combustion or not, at a distance of less than 200 metres from habitations.	*Provisional potteries, whether in combustion or not, at a distance of less than 200 metres from habitations.
Provisional tileworks for private use,	Retting of hemp and flax for trade purposes.
	Clothes-ironing establishments.
	Depots of cement and gypsum.

Class B.

Butchers' shops.	Shops and stores for the sale of domestic birds and game of all descriptions.
Fresh fish shops.	Shops for the sale of vegetables and fruit.

* Licences for three months only.

2. Revision and Reprint of “ Model Conditions.”

During the year the volume of “ Model Conditions ” was revised, added to and reprinted. An attempt has been made to make this publication a real “ handbook ” on all questions concerning this law. The volume now contains : (1) the text of the law itself, (2) the *Arrêté* of August 29, 1904, giving the general regulations for applying the law, (3) the revised health schedule of establishments, (4) the list of towns and villages in which establishments in Category B are licensed, (5) all the most important Departmental Orders concerning the application of the law, and (6) model conditions for fifty-eight different types of establishments.

3. Appointment of Inspectors.

Five new posts of *Etablissements insalubres* inspectors were obtained in the 1920–1921 budget. These men were trained for three months at Cairo City Inspectorate and were then posted to Benha, Beni Suef, Faiyûm, Qena, and Sohâg.

Four posts of foremen at Cairo City Inspectorate and one post of foreman at Port Said were converted into posts of inspectors in the same budget. All these posts were filled by men after training in Cairo.

A post of chief inspector of *Etablissements insalubres* was also obtained by conversion of another post at Cairo City Inspectorate. The holder of this post is the senior inspector and it is proposed to leave him at Cairo City Inspectorate until the requisite number of inspectors have been trained by him. When this is accomplished, he will be attached to Section I at the Central Administration and will be used for inspection of the work of the provincial inspectors under the orders of the Director of the Section.

There are now eighteen inspectors of *Etablissements insalubres* at work. They are posted as follows :—

Locality.	Number.	Locality.	Number.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	11
Cairo Governorate	4	Benha	1
Port Said	1	Faiyûm	1
Suez	1	Beni Suef	1
Tanta	1	Minya	1
Zagazig	1	Asyût	1
Mansûra	1	Sohâg	1
Shibîn el Kôm	1	Qena	1
Damanhûr	1		
<i>Carried forward</i>	11	TOTAL	18

To complete the programme, six more inspectors are required, giving a total of twenty-four.

These six posts would be allotted as follows : one each to Aswân, Gîza, and Damietta, a second post to Gharbîya Mudîriya, as one inspector cannot do both the town of Tanta and the mudîriya as well, and two relief posts at the Central Administration, the holders of which would provide reliefs for inspectors on leave or sick and in their spare time would be employed at Cairo City Inspectorate.

4. New Instructions re Plans.

The instructions which are given to applicants for licences telling them how their plans should be drawn up, what should be shown on the plan, etc., were found to require revision.

This has now been done with the help of the chief sanitary engineer of the Administration.

The new instructions are as follows :—

Plans submitted with applications for licences must be in triplicate. (If the application refers to an establishment in Cairo city, the plan must be in quadruplicate.)

The plans must include :—

(1) A site plan indicating the establishment for which the licence is required. Surrounding buildings, lands, roads, etc., and canals, if any, must also be shown on this site plan. The plan should be to a scale of 1:1,000 in Cairo, chief *mudirîya* and governorate towns and all other important towns, and to a scale of 1:2,500 in villages.

(2) A detailed general plan of the establishment to a scale of not less than 1:200 showing all buildings, doors, windows or other means of lighting and ventilation, position of any machinery, chimneys, latrines, sinks, drainage, etc.

(3) Sections and elevations of buildings to a scale of not less than 1:200 showing all the features specified in Article 2 above.

(4) Details to a scale of not less than 1:100 of latrines and sanitary arrangements, drainage, cesspits, etc.

N.B.—Proper latrine accommodation must be provided for the workpeople. If women are employed, in addition to men, separate latrines must be provided for them; the entrance to the men's latrine must be remote from the entrance to the women's latrine.

Latrines must be entirely outside and should be situated to the south of the main buildings of the establishment; they must be so placed and arranged that each separate latrine may have an opening for light and ventilation in addition to the door.

Wherever possible, latrines must be water closets, drained to a proper settling tank, from which an overflow pipe discharges to a percolating pit.

All drains, manholes, settling tanks, cesspits, etc., must be situated in unroofed areas. Cesspits, etc., must be covered with airtight movable manhole covers, and must be ventilated by special ventilating pipes carried up above surrounding buildings.

Where no water supply exists the latrines may be :—

(a) Pail latrines, in which case the pails must be frequently emptied and cleaned.

(b) Built immediately over a fosse, of which the width must not exceed one metre.

An access manhole with an airtight cover must be provided to the fosse for emptying and cleaning.

The walls of the fosse must be watertight, but the bottom should be percolating.

In both cases (a) and (b) the latrines must be situated in special buildings entirely separate from any other building.

No cesspits, etc., will be permitted under or inside any of the buildings.

It is important that the plans and sections should conform to these requirements and should also show that all the special conditions, laid down for the particular establishment in question, are complied with.

5. *Work done during Year.*

Owing to the prosperous condition of the country and also owing to the fall in the prices of building materials the number of applicants for licences has very largely increased.

During 1920 the number of applications for licences for establishments falling under Class I was 263 as compared with 141 in 1919, 194 in 1918, 203 in 1917, and 204 in 1916.

A statistical table showing in detail the types of first class establishments for which licences were applied for is attached.

The total number of ministerial *arrêtés*, laying down additional conditions to improve the sanitary state of various existing establishments, which were approved by the Administration during 1920, was 90 as compared with 79 in 1919.

The medical officers and inspectors are instructed only to use a ministerial *arrêté* as a last resort and always to try to persuade the owner of an establishment requiring repairs or alterations to carry these out of his own free will without using the machinery of the law to force him to do so.

In the great majority of cases, their powers of persuasion are successful, but there always remains a small minority of recalcitrant owners who refuse to spend the necessary money unless forced to do so by law. These are the ones who are dealt with by the ministerial *arrêtés*.

The appointment of the *Etablissements insalubres* inspectors has had a very beneficial effect on this portion of the work and in some towns and districts the condition of the establishments as a whole already shows a very marked improvement. Port Said is a good example of this. The personality and keenness of the inspectors has of course a great influence on the rapidity with which this improvement shows itself.

The appointment of a chief inspector at the Central Administration will, it is hoped, be of great use in unifying the effort and by constant inspections of the work of the inspectors in weeding out those who for any reason are not suitable for this type of post.

6. *New Statistical Table.*

A new statistical table has been added to the report this year showing the numbers of all types of establishments licensed under the Health Division of the schedule of the *Etablissements insalubres* law in the whole of Egypt. The numbers of each type of establishment existing in each mudîrîya, governorate and in each qism of Cairo and Alexandria are shown.

The figures provided by this table are of extreme interest and it has only been possible to obtain them owing to the institution of the *Etablissements insalubres* registers introduced last year and mentioned in my report for 1919.

It will be noted from this table that the total number of establishments licensed under the law is 47,350.

This number gives some idea of the amount of work which has to be performed if these establishments are to be inspected regularly in order that their exploitation may be carried on under fairly decent sanitary conditions.

With regard to the three classes of establishments, it will be seen from the table that there are 4,279 Class I establishments, 36,999 Class II establishments, and 6,072 Class III establishments. The type of establishment which shows far the largest total is the grocery store (*baqqâl*), there being 18,302 licensed groceries in Egypt.

It must not be presumed that this table is absolutely accurate, as there are probably still many licensed establishments which are not yet shown in the *Etablissements insalubres* registers. The compilation of these registers was very difficult, as the only records from which they could be filled in were from old registers kept in the mudîrîyas or governorates in which the records of *sahha* establishments and *zapt* establishments were mixed together.

However, by means of inspection it is becoming gradually possible to locate and register all licensed establishments and to compel those without licences to apply for them. In a very few years' time it is hoped that this table will show the position absolutely accurately.

7. *Conclusion.*

In the *Etablissements insalubres* control register, which was started on January 1, 1918, there is a column which shows the number of days which have passed between the date of application for a permit for a Class I establishment and the date of approval or refusal.

One of the chief objects of this register is that the Director may be able to follow the course of each application and prevent avoidable delays occurring. In 1918 the average period taken between the date of application and the date of approval or refusal was 88 days. In 1919 it rose to 117, while in 1920 we succeeded in lowering it to 70 days.

It should be noted that the chief cause of delay is due to the fact that applicants very often do not submit accurate or properly drawn up plans of their establishments and their plans have to be returned, and often more than once, for completion. It is hoped that with the issue of the revised instructions concerning the drawing up of plans for new establishments this cause of delay will be reduced considerably.

In consequence of the work of reorganization and also of the tightening up of the control exerted by the Administration over already licensed establishments and in addition in consequence of the increased number of applications for permits for first class establishments, the work at the Central Administration has increased very greatly. Already extra clerical staff has had to be attached to the *Etablissements insalubres* section and it is probable that in the near future a further addition will become necessary.

The following table gives details of the applications for licences for establishments falling under Class I of the law of August 1904 (public and cattle markets included) which were dealt with in 1920 :—

TABLE III.—INCONVENIENT, UNHEALTHY, AND DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Approved.	Refused.	Given up.	Under Consideration	TOTAL.
Aerated water factories	9	—	2	6	17
Sweetmeat factories... ..	10	—	1	6	17
Pastry and alimentary paste factories	—	—	—	4	4
Sugar-cane crushing factories	5	—	—	5	10
Oil mills and corn-grinding establishments...	—	—	—	1	1
Oil mills, rice-husking mills and corn-grinding establishments	4	—	—	—	4
Sweetmeat factories, oil mills and corn-grinding establishments	—	—	1	1	2
Butter factories	2	—	1	1	4
Milk and cheese factories	1	—	—	1	2
Dairies	1	—	—	2	3
Preserved meat factories	4	3	—	1	8
Ice factories	1	—	—	—	1
Macaroni factories	1	1	—	—	2
Macaroni factories and corn-grinding establishments	—	—	—	1	1
Rice-husking mills	9	—	—	2	11
Rice-husking mills and corn-grinding establishments	7	—	2	5	14
Bakeries	10	—	—	21	31
Sesame broiling ovens	—	—	—	1	1
Peas and monkey nuts broiling ovens	2	—	—	1	3
Bean-cooking establishments... ..	1	—	—	3	4
Fish <i>halaqas</i>	7	1	2	6	16
Fish-preserving factories and <i>fessikh</i> factories	1	—	1	—	2
Soap factories	6	—	1	1	8
Coffee mills	5	1	—	—	6
Cotton-ginning mills	8	—	1	4	13
Public baths	—	—	—	4	4
Swimming baths	—	—	—	1	1
Tanneries	11	—	—	3	14
Oxygen factories and autogenous soldering workshops	2	—	—	—	2
Manure depots... ..	1	—	—	2	3
Beer-bottling establishments	—	—	—	1	1
Mills for grinding husks... ..	1	—	2	—	3
Distilleries of alcoholic liquors	4	1	—	3	8
Distilleries of flowers and perfumes	1	—	—	—	1
Potteries	—	1	—	—	1
Tobacco factories	2	—	—	1	3
Glue factories	—	—	1	—	1
Establishments for scutching hemp and flax	6	1	—	2	9
Rope and twine factories	1	—	—	—	1
Public and cattle markets	12	4	6	4	26
TOTAL	135	13	21	94	263

Ministerial “ Arrêtés.”—The draft *arrêtés* laying down additional conditions for establishments possessing permits under the law of August 28, 1904 (*Etablissements insalubres*), were dealt with in 1920 as follows:—

TABLE IV.—MINISTERIAL “ ARRÊTÉS.”

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Approved.	Refused.	Under Consideration	TOTAL.
<i>Alexandria :—</i>				
Public bakeries	40	—	2	42
Public stables... ..	5	—	2	7
Grocers' shops	10	—	—	10
Butchers' shops	4	—	—	4
Public kitchens	2	—	—	2
Milk shops	2	—	—	2
Frying and roasting establishments	2	—	—	2
Tanneries... ..	1	—	—	1
Vegetable markets	1	—	—	1
Cattle <i>zeribas</i>	1	—	—	1
Rag stores	1	—	—	1
Shops for sale of poultry	1	—	—	1
Paper factories	1	—	—	1
<i>Cairo :—</i>				
Public baths	1	—	—	1
Public bakeries	1	—	—	1
<i>Beheira Province :—</i>				
Tanneries... ..	2	—	—	2
Skin stores	1	—	—	1
Public baths	1	—	—	1
<i>Minûfiya Province :—</i>				
Public bakeries	1	—	—	1
Dye shops	2	—	—	2
Public kitchens	—	1	—	1
<i>Damietta :—</i>				
Tanneries... ..	—	1	—	1
Public baths	1	—	—	1
Public bakeries	1	—	—	1
<i>Faiyûm :—</i>				
Shops for sale of fish	—	—	1	1
Cattle markets	1	—	—	1
<i>Asyût Province :—</i>				
Brick kilns	—	1	—	1
Aerated water factories	3	—	—	3
<i>Beni Suef Province :—</i>				
Lime kilns	1	—	—	1
<i>Gîza Province :—</i>				
Public bakeries	1	—	—	1
<i>Qalyûbiya Province :—</i>				
Public bakeries	—	—	2	2
Sweetmeat factories	1	—	—	1
<i>Sharqîya Province :—</i>				
Public baths	1	—	—	1
TOTAL	90	3	7	100

TABLE V.—“ETABLISSEMENTS INSALUBRES” OF CLASSES I, II,

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	GOVERNORATES.																
	CAIRO.																
	Ezbekiya.	Abdin.	Babel Shasriya.	Muski.	Gamaliya.	Sayed Zeinab.	Darbel Ahmar.	Bulâq 1 and 2.	Waily.	Shubra.	Khalifa.	Old Cairo.	Zeitûn.	Helwân.	Mîna el Bassal.	El Labbân.	El Attarîn.
CLASS I.—Category A.																	
Aerated water factories	11	—	2	—	—	1	—	4	1	2	1	—	3	—	—	2	4
Preserved meat factories	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Natural butter factories	2	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	4
Butter substitute factories... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Milk bottling and canning establishments	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese factories	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Sugar refineries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food markets	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	1
Wholesale fish markets	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fessikh factories... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—
Fish preserving factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Ovens and bakeries	34	27	49	33	58	71	75	43	46	24	51	9	—	8	53	61	69
Sweetmeat factories	5	6	10	18	21	9	8	7	—	3	6	2	1	1	—	12	12
Vegetable and fruit preserving factories	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dairies (sale of milk, etc.)... ..	1	3	4	—	14	22	15	1	11	2	9	—	—	5	5	3	30
Ice cream factories and depots... ..	1	3	2	1	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	15
Pastry and alimentary paste factories ...	9	10	11	6	7	8	6	8	—	—	—	2	—	1	6	24	40
Sugar-cane factories, etc., with mechanical power... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Starch factories	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Breweries and beer factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beer bottling establishments	5	2	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Alcohol factories... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Distilleries	11	—	7	10	15	—	5	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Slaughter-houses... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ice factories... ..	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cold storage establishments	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphalt and bitumen factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Match factories	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public baths... ..	1	2	5	2	15	8	20	6	1	—	9	1	—	1	1	—	—
Cotton ginning factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rice-husking factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Hospitals	4	5	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	4	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Crematoria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embalming establishments (human bodies)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiarubber factories	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Candle, tallow, and soap factories	7	—	4	4	16	—	1	3	1	7	—	1	—	—	3	12	2
Tanneries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	28	—	—
Mineral acids and chemical prod. factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Depots of chemical products, except mineral acids and chemical manures... ..	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—
Sewage and refuse depots	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Manufactories of manure from sewage, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Knackers' yards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Flax and hemp scutching and carding mills	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco and cigarette factories	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	7	6
TOTAL CLASS I....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CLASS II.—Category A.																	
Groceries (<i>baqqals</i>)	340	176	242	135	458	337	420	339	250	511	209	64	150	147	214	201	323
Retail oil shops (vegetable oils)	5	8	17	94	—	21	36	75	—	27	20	15	10	6	—	—	—
Wholesale grocery depots	6	—	—	6	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—
Flour depots... ..	6	17	32	19	62	32	73	55	8	33	39	15	1	—	23	16	26
Vinegar factories... ..	6	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Public kitchens	38	18	11	22	34	24	14	13	8	12	5	3	4	7	18	24	44
Sugar-cane factories, etc., without motor	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—
Fessikh depots	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Pickle (<i>turshy</i>) factories	1	2	4	—	3	1	3	4	2	—	4	3	—	—	1	5	—

AND III, LICENSED IN EGYPT UP TO DECEMBER 31, 1920.

ALEXANDRIA.										PROVINCES.														TOTAL.
Moharrem Bey	El Gumruk.	El Mina.	Karmûs.	El Raml and Hadra.	Maryût.	Manshiya.	Suez.	Damietta.	Port Said and Ismailia.	Beheira.	Gharbiya.	Daqahliya.	Sharqiya.	Minufiya.	Qalyûbiya.	Giza.	Faiyûm.	Beni Suef.	Minya.	Asyût.	Girga.	Qena.	Aswân.	
—	1	—	2	1	—	2	4	—	11	3	8	4	6	4	4	—	3	2	5	4	1	2	2	100
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	13
8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	34
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	19
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	23
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	4	1	2	—	1	4	1	—	3	4	1	1	—	28
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	46
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
16	89	—	97	35	—	30	47	68	109	48	161	84	50	27	21	12	6	37	96	29	7	6	5	1,791
3	17	—	6	1	—	21	—	2	20	24	112	43	62	31	11	4	8	20	15	9	9	1	—	540
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	11	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	28
1	6	—	3	17	—	13	—	—	—	—	10	2	3	—	3	—	1	—	4	—	6	—	—	194
1	—	—	1	3	—	—	6	—	5	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51
2	17	—	9	8	—	27	7	2	8	4	21	7	5	—	2	6	—	—	—	7	—	2	—	272
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	34	1	9	1	50
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
—	6	—	2	1	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	56
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	8	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	73
1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	4	2	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	5	7	3	—	35
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	27
2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
—	2	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	10	2	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	2	2	1	—	101
1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	36	6	10	6	6	1	9	8	9	—	—	—	—	113
—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	20	29	56	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	171
2	—	—	—	3	—	—	4	1	—	2	1	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	41
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
1	1	—	11	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	16	2	4	—	—	—	25	—	5	18	—	2	—	77
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	30	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	10	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
3	—	—	2	—	—	6	—	—	6	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	51
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,279
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44	261	—	221	263	—	212	175	46	425	1463	3269	1316	1600	1068	441	456	469	135	207	290	105	147	139	18,392
—	4	—	1	1	—	—	100	44	445	64	451	406	50	74	74	59	86	43	78	73	56	32	26	2,501
—	64	—	—	—	—	155	30	—	—	2	49	5	4	2	3	—	—	—	5	12	—	—	—	356
5	24	—	19	19	—	20	40	2	122	2	76	9	7	2	3	10	1	2	1	31	1	—	10	863
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	36
—	17	—	10	14	—	54	25	17	63	21	112	64	69	20	24	28	19	57	99	67	39	23	23	1,164
—	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	83	2	91	—	207
—	—	—	5	—	—	10	3	—	1	13	9	12	15	3	—	—	—	2	13	2	—	—	—	108
—	4	—	2	—	—	2	2	1	2	—	7	6	—	—	3	1	1	8	5	10	1	—	—	88

TABLE V.—“ETABLISSEMENTS INSALUBRES” OF CLASSES I, II, AND

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	GOVERNORATES.																	
	CAIRO.															Mina el Bassal.	El Labban.	El Attarin.
	Ezbekiya.	Abdin.	Babel Sha'riya.	Muski.	Gamaliya.	Sayedat Zainab.	Darbel Ahmar.	Bulaq 1 and 2.	Waily.	Shubra.	Khalifa.	Old Cairo.	Zeitun.	Helwan.				
Oil mills	4	1	8	2	7	3	4	11	—	2	3	2	—	—	1	3	—	
Corn mills	3	1	2	1	5	8	4	13	3	11	—	3	—	4	7	4	—	
Buza and fermented drinks factories ...	2	1	7	1	1	3	9	6	—	1	5	—	—	1	—	5	—	
Pig sties	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	
Tripe factories	—	—	8	1	3	—	2	11	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	13	—	
Dye works	5	3	25	3	41	10	28	34	4	10	10	15	5	16	7	13	—	
Brick and tile works and potteries, lime and gypsum kilns (permanent)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	12	—	45	—	5	—	1	—	
Brick and tile works and potteries, lime and gypsum kilns (temporary on Nile banks and in towns)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Gypsum mills	—	—	4	—	3	2	5	1	—	1	4	3	—	3	—	1	—	
Rag and bone stores	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	
Glue factories (from animal matter) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Catgut works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	1	2	1	—	
Depots of hides and skins	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Public and cattle markets	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Calcination of bone factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Animal charcoal factories (from bones) ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Public laundries	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mills for beating, carding, pressing of wool, hair, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	
Rag teasing establishments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	
Rope factories	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Industrial estab. employing animals etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mills for grinding grains and husks, etc...	—	—	5	—	12	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
CLASS II.—Category B.																		
Public stables	18	25	58	14	35	46	52	151	34	127	37	48	1	16	117	75	—	
Zeribas for animals	2	5	48	1	19	14	7	3	—	10	6	—	—	—	8	7	—	
Cattle sheds, etc.	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	
Factories for beverages other than aerated and alcoholic	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	
Retail fessikh establishments	8	4	9	1	4	6	11	10	3	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Frying and roasting est. (meat, fish, etc.)	75	28	96	20	125	98	150	202	65	106	63	46	—	23	68	61	—	
Chicken incubator buildings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	
TOTAL CLASS II	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CLASS III.—Category A.																		
Retting of hemp and flax for trade purposes.	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lime and gypsum kilns, temporary.. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Brick fields, temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tile works temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Potteries, temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Clothes ironing establishments	100	33	33	30	35	69	57	28	64	79	18	10	—	19	4	10	—	
Depots of cement and gypsum... ..	16	2	4	4	4	10	3	15	—	8	2	6	—	—	3	15	—	
CLASS III.—Category B.																		
Butchers' shops	79	33	44	67	50	54	71	37	37	60	26	18	17	33	11	20	—	
Fresh fish shops	14	2	1	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	
Shops for sale of birds and game	16	9	3	15	2	6	7	6	10	4	2	—	3	—	4	6	—	
Shops for sale of vegetables and fruit ...	35	21	51	109	—	—	66	27	8	21	20	7	—	—	71	29	—	
TOTAL CLASS III	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL CLASS II	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL CLASS I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
GRAND TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

AND III, LICENSED IN EGYPT UP TO DECEMBER 31, 1920 (continued).

										PROVINCES.														TOTAL.	
ALEXANDRIA.																									
Moharrem Bey.	El Gumruk.	El Mina.	Karmûs.	El Raml and Hadra.	Maryût.	Manshiya.	Suez.	Damietta.	Port Said and Ismailia	Beheira.	Gharbiya.	Daqahliya.	Sharqiya.	Minufiya.	Qalyûbiya.	Giza.	Faiyûm.	Beni Suef.	Minya.	Asyût.	Girga.	Qena.	Aswân.		
1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	6	1	12	50	29	36	3	7	4	3	—	6	4	57	65	10	328	
2	3	—	8	4	—	—	3	10	—	25	171	70	16	6	78	21	24	8	18	64	103	9	3	711	
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	41	—	21	2	1	2	1	8	13	11	9	6	1	164	
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	2	—	2	6	2	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	37	
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	49	2	9	1	3	13	12	1	—	—	—	151	
1	9	—	9	1	—	12	5	7	8	160	439	210	338	547	232	179	152	260	520	355	285	174	12	4,145	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	51	92	47	3	133	17	58	13	3	78	94	39	69	1	777	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	42	4	25	44	—	—	4	6	31	2	—	—	—	158	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	4	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	42	
—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	34	9	18	12	8	1	2	6	12	10	—	2	—	147	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	39	17	21	15	4	15	4	6	26	7	14	7	3	198	
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	
—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	26
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	14
→	—	—	1	—	—	5	3	7	4	—	34	4	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	120
111	63	—	291	78	—	1	2	17	46	34	45	65	48	8	4	6	4	16	14	5	1	2	1	1,737	
2	—	—	76	13	—	—	—	1	25	—	3	2	—	—	—	8	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	268	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	138	—	8	—	17	—	—	3	—	2	4	1	2	238	
1	2	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	3	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	40	
—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	18	63	20	22	47	10	1	7	—	27	14	51	3	—	367	
20	65	—	66	75	—	31	60	32	86	75	582	148	160	138	103	114	37	25	115	128	46	35	2	3,440	
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	19	7	5	19	6	1	8	1	19	39	32	43	5	210	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,999	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	30	—	—	—	—	10	3	—	—	50	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	2	12	—	—	—	42	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	38	—	31	2	—	114	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	202	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	80	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	8	5	20	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	58	
13	19	—	14	59	—	16	27	5	54	21	169	52	50	37	24	23	20	25	59	47	17	—	8	1,415	
—	4	—	9	9	—	3	6	—	4	2	1	4	5	1	9	1	—	1	4	2	—	—	—	161	
5	32	—	23	31	—	65	20	9	46	78	336	129	107	148	80	104	60	105	203	293	86	127	41	2,821	
—	5	—	6	6	—	16	—	—	5	5	12	9	—	1	—	3	2	1	6	12	3	9	7	146	
—	1	—	1	6	—	16	5	—	8	—	4	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	10	3	2	—	—	159	
10	73	—	25	22	—	88	25	4	38	28	6	30	20	—	10	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	938	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,072	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,999	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,279	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47,350	

3.—CEMETERIES AND PRIVATE TOMBS.

(a) CEMETERIES.

New Cemeteries and Cemetery Extensions.—The number of cemeteries newly created or enlarged during 1920 was not great. This is chiefly due to the fact that the inhabitants applying for the establishment or the enlargement of a cemetery are reluctant to pay the price of the land required for this purpose.

A large increase in the number of new cemeteries and extensions is, however, expected in the near future, as a considerable number of applications are now under consideration.

Encroachments on Cemetery Land.—These are still very frequent.

As already stated in the report for 1919, in the majority of cases, the encroachments are due to the cemeteries being very old, to the absence of pillars to mark their boundaries from the surrounding land, and to the absence of data as to how and when they were established.

The Survey of Egypt has, at the request of this Administration, proceeded with the work of marking the boundaries of these cemeteries by pillars. This work has had the effect of diminishing the number of encroachments in 1920.

The two following tables show: (1) the work done in connection with old and new cemeteries in 1920 and (2) the cases of encroachments on cemetery land dealt with by legal action.

TABLE VI.—(a) WORK DONE IN CONNECTION WITH CEMETERIES DURING 1920.

GOVERNORATES AND PROVINCES.	CEMETERIES.			OLD CEMETERIES.				
	Established.	Enlarged.	Roads for Cemeteries.	Authorized.	Portion Condemned.	Condemned.	Disaffected.	Cases under consideration
GOVERNORATES.								
Cairo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Suez	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	6
Port-Said	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
PROVINCES.								
Gharbiya	—	2	—	40	—	1	—	114
Beheira	—	1	—	39	—	—	—	57
Minûfiya	1	7	—	4	—	6	2	76
Sharqîya	2	4	—	4	3	3	—	62
Daqahliya	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	34
Qalyûbiya	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	32
Giza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Beni Suef	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
Faiyûm	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	26
Minya... ..	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	27
Asyût	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	17
Girga	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	33
Qena	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	16
Aswân... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
TOTAL	6	20	—	103	3	10	8	565

(b) ENCROACHMENTS.

TABLE VII.—LEGAL ACTIONS BROUGHT BY THE CONTENTIEUX AGAINST ENCROACHERS ON CEMETERY LANDS DURING 1920.

GOVERNORATES AND PROVINCES.	Judgment in Government's Favour.	Judgment against Government.	Encroachments adjusted or not proved.	Cases under Consideration.
GOVERNORATES.				
Cairo... ..	—	—	1	10
Suez	—	—	—	1
Damietta	—	—	—	3
PROVINCES.				
Gharbiya... ..	1	—	22	36
Sharqiya	1	1	35	58
Daqahlîya	—	1	8	22
Beheira	—	1	7	41
Minûfiya	—	—	9	24
Qalyûbiya	—	—	2	15
Minya	—	—	6	14
Beni Suef	2	—	1	9
Faiyûm	3	1	2	26
Giza	—	—	12	10
Asyût	1	—	3	9
Girga	—	—	—	4
Qena	—	—	—	9
Aswân	—	—	1	3
TOTAL	8	4	106	294

(c) PRIVATE TOMBS.

The following table shows the special authorizations given by the Department of Public Health during 1920 for burial in private tombs not situated within cemeteries.

TABLE VIII.

GOVERNORATES AND PROVINCES.	Number of Tombs.
GOVERNORATES.	
Cairo	1
Port Said	—
PROVINCES.	
Gharbiya	4
Beheira	1
Minûfiya... ..	—
Sharqiya... ..	2
Daqahlîya	—
Qalyûbiya	1
Gîza... ..	1
Beni Suef	1
Faiyûm	—
Minya	2
Asyût	—
Girga	—
Qena	—
Aswân	1
TOTAL	14

Several other applications for private tombes were submitted to the Department and routine inquiries resulted in their refusal.

4.—“ BIRKAS. ”

With the cessation of hostilities and the relatively greater facility for labour, the work of filling in or draining such private and Government *birkas* as constitute a danger to public health has progressed considerably.

The Department is now taking the necessary steps to enforce the Law No. 5 of 1914 relating to the filling in or draining of such private *birkas*. It is worth mentioning that this law became applicable to foreigners by Law No. 18 of 1916.

With regard to Government *birkas*, the State Domains and other Government Administrations concerned are being communicated with, when necessary, requesting them to fill in or drain the *birkas* on their property.

Two new control registers have also been drawn up in which all particulars of the successive stages of the work done and in course of execution in connection with the filling in or draining of (1) private and (2) Government *birkas*, which constitute a danger to public health, will be recorded.

These control registers will enable the Director of the Section to know, at a glance, exactly how matters stand, where any delay may be occurring, and also will serve as a record for all *birkas* filled in or drained throughout the country.

The following table shows the number of *birkas* filled in during 1920.

TABLE IX.— GOVERNMENT *Birkas* FILLED IN DURING 1920.

PROVINCES.	Number of <i>Birkas</i> filled in.	TOTAL AREA.			
		Feddâns.	Qirâts.	Sahms.	Square Metres.
Beheira	1	—	5	15	985
Gharbiya	4	—	22	20	3,996
Sharqîya	3	1	4	23	5,096
Qalyûbiya	4	—	23	16	8,343
Giza	4	2	7	6	9,671
Beni Suef	3	4	10	12	18,641
Minya... ..	5	6	1	20	25,526
Asyût	2	—	6	4	1,076
Girga	3	—	10	12	1,845
TOTAL	29	16	21	8	75,179

5—MOSQUES.

(a) PRIVATE MOSQUES.

The following is a statement of the work which has been carried out in connection with the improvement of the ablution and drainage systems of private mosques throughout the country :—

	Cairo.	Provinces.	Total.
Ablution systems of private mosques newly constructed and opened for use	—	2	2
Ablution systems of old private mosques requiring repairs :—	—		
Number opened for use after repair	—	63	63
„ closed for want of repair	—	439	439
„ under repair	—	553	553

(b) MOSQUES BELONGING TO MINISTRY OF WAQFS.

A sum of L.E. 2,500 has been granted in 1920–1921 Budget for the sanitation of Mosques belonging to the Ministry of Waqfs. This sum represents the Government share of the cost of the sanitary installations for these mosques, some of which have already been finished and some of which are still under execution.

The following is a statement showing the work done in connection with these mosques up to the end of 1920.

Plans and estimates of sanitary installations approved (work still in progress)...	12
Sanitary installations approved in 1919 but work completed and drainage system opened in 1920	8

6.—PROTECTION OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLIES.

Arrêtés were issued and published in the *Journal Officiel* for preventing the pollution of drinking water supplies at the following places :—

Mahmudiya.

Imbaba.

7.—SLAUGHTER-HOUSES AND SLAUGHTERING SITES.

No new slaughter-houses were approved by the Department during 1920.

Sites for the slaughter of animals for food in villages where no slaughter-houses exist were approved in the following villages :—

Behwash (Minûfiya).

Hehia (Sharqîya).

8.—SEWAGE DEPOTOIRS.

No new sewage *dépotoirs* were approved by the Department during 1920.

9.—PROSTITUTION.

The following tables indicate the places to which the Regulations regarding “Maisons de Tolérance ” were applied and also certain information regarding the prostitutes examined during 1920.

TABLE X.—LIST SHOWING EXAMINATION OF PROSTITUTES DURING 1920.

PLACE.		Number of Prostitutes.	Number of Examinations.	SICK OF		
				Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other Diseases.
GOVERNORATES.						
Cairo	Natives	1,144	34,485	225	2,171	163
	Europeans	288	9,894	37	235	33
Alexandria... ..		1,670	48,984	211	642	504
Port Said	Natives	283	10,311	37	96	6
	Europeans	111	3,243	2	27	4
Ismailia		92	2,852	14	41	6
Suez		87	4,349	33	223	22
Damietta		11	82	—	1	—
Carried forward...		3,686	114,200	559	3,436	738

TABLE X (continued).—LIST SHOWING EXAMINATION OF PROSTITUTES DURING 1920.

PLACE.	Number of Prostitutes.	Number of Examinations	SICK OF		
			Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other Diseases.
<i>Brought forward</i>	3,686	114,200	559	3,436	738
PROVINCES.					
<i>Beheira :—</i>					
Damanhûr	100	4,553	61	83	—
Shubrakhît	12	282	3	—	—
<i>Gharbiya :—</i>					
Tanta	296	5,532	16	65	6
Disûq	29	342	6	—	1
Mahalla el Kubra... ..	69	1,503	11	9	5
Kafr el Zaiyât	45	1,200	20	—	—
<i>Minûfiya :—</i>					
Shibîn el Kôm	28	523	5	19	7
Minûf	10	191	—	1	1
<i>Sharqîya :—</i>					
Zagazig	199	3,914	77	139	25
Bilbeis	41	1,456	18	54	—
<i>Daqahliya :—</i>					
Mansûra... ..	174	4,525	100	45	36
Mit Ghamr	67	1,289	3	14	—
Simbillâwein... ..	24	700	5	4	—
<i>Qalyûbiya :—</i>					
Benha	76	1,589	33	51	8
<i>Gîza :—</i>					
Gîza	25	912	2	—	1
Imbâba	26	858	2	7	—
<i>Faiyûm :—</i>					
Faiyûm	72	1,328	14	38	1
<i>Beni Suef :—</i>					
Beni Suef	50	2,270	20	36	2
<i>Minya :—</i>					
Minya	130	6,760	35	45	5
Beni Mazâr	51	1,157	4	3	11
<i>Asyût :—</i>					
Mallawi	29	746	6	9	—
Rôda	20	855	7	9	6
Manfalût	19	444	—	3	—
Abu Tig	24	725	6	9	4
<i>Girga :—</i>					
Sohâg	109	2,504	12	68	5
Tahta	33	472	—	3	8
Akhmîm... ..	15	724	8	6	3
Girga	43	2,122	14	29	4
Balyâna	51	862	9	3	8
<i>Qena :—</i>					
Qena	69	1,757	12	51	3
Isna... ..	28	1,344	—	12	1
Luxor	30	1,857	3	20	—
Qûs	31	1,550	1	23	45
Dishna	27	572	1	2	11
Nag ^c Hammâdi	47	1,142	4	5	4
Farshût	29	564	6	3	5
<i>Aswân :—</i>					
Aswân	22	607	2	2	5
TOTAL... ..	5,836	173,931	1,085	4,306	959

TABLE XI.—NUMBER OF PROSTITUTES TREATED IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS DURING 1920.

HOSPITAL.	Number of Prostitutes.	DISEASES.		
		Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other Diseases.
Cairo { Hôd el Marsûd for Natives	3,803	453	3,268	62
... .. { Lock Hospital for Europeans	371	29	293	39
Alexandria... { Lock Hospital for Natives	1,057	336	412	309
... .. { Lock Hospital for Europeans... ..	530	77	296	177
Suez	278	33	223	22
Port Said	134	20	89	25
Damietta	1	—	1	—
Tanta *	—	—	—	—
Damanhûr	144	61	83	—
Mansûra... ..	158	54	84	10
Zagazig	241	77	139	25
Shibîn el Kôm	28	5	19	7
Benha	92	33	51	8
Beni Suef	58	20	36	2
Faiyûm	53	14	38	1
Minya	180	38	138	4
Asyût	280	68	210	2
Sohâg	191	58	121	12
Qena	192	36	151	5
Isna... ..	60	1	55	4
Aswân	9	2	2	5
TOTAL	7,860	1,425	5,729	719

* As general repairs had to be carried out in Tanta Hospital during last year, no prostitutes were admitted to this hospital for treatment during 1920.

10.—MEDICO-LEGAL EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS.

TABLE XII.—STATISTICS.

LOCALITY.	SLIGHT.		SERIOUS.		FATAL.		TOTAL.	
	Accident.	Criminal.	Accident.	Criminal.	Accident.	Criminal.	Accident.	Criminal.
GOVERNORATES.								
Cairo... ..	1,214	6,680	140	88	128	65	1,482	6,833
Alexandria... ..	1,126	2,290	403	209	443	209	1,972	2,708
Canal	138	795	13	7	44	6	195	808
Suez (including Qoseir)... ..	34	221	6	6	11	1	51	228
Damietta	43	389	16	7	23	12	82	408
PROVINCES.								
Lower Egypt :—								
Beheira	218	2,567	124	318	236	133	578	3,018
Gharbiya	546	4,452	282	319	479	190	1,307	4,961
Minûfiya	263	3,983	192	162	376	118	831	4,263
Daqahliya	485	2,369	122	118	214	62	821	2,549
Sharqiya.	324	2,187	203	153	325	74	852	2,414
Qalyûbiya	190	1,265	107	104	136	64	433	1,433
Upper Egypt :—								
Gîza... ..	303	1,733	206	115	260	77	769	1,925
Faiyûm	120	1,532	49	83	66	73	235	1,688
Beni Snef	80	1,770	62	91	112	74	254	1,935
Minya	162	2,275	168	176	240	105	570	2,556
Asyût	346	4,128	174	306	229	152	749	4,586
Girga	202	2,782	110	207	284	165	596	3,154
Qena	158	1,660	115	237	295	58	568	1,955
Aswân	76	403	57	24	76	2	209	429
TOTAL	6,028	43,481	2,549	2,730	3,977	1,640	12,554	47,851

II.—REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SECTION II.

1.—GENERAL HOSPITALS.

It is very satisfactory to be able to report that during the year several notables have interested themselves in collecting funds and have personally given donations of money and land for the building and upkeep of new hospitals. Owing to the high cost of building still ruling, it is difficult to take full advantage of their generosity, but it is to be hoped that in the near future some buildings may be completed, as the existing hospitals are inadequate in number and size for the needs of the country. The building and endowment of hospitals by private individuals is naturally to be encouraged.

It is to be hoped that a central hospital and infirmary shall eventually exist in each province and a smaller type of hospital in each district or markaz, and they should be maintained by voluntary contributions from the more wealthy of the inhabitants.

Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son who for years had maintained a small hospital at Luxor, have now generously presented the site, building and equipment to the Egyptian Government. As soon as the work of repairs *re instalment*, etc., can be finished, the hospital will be reopened and will prove a boon to the inhabitants of the district who number about 45,000 and are at present obliged to go either to Qena or Aswân for hospital treatment.

L.E. 500 has been raised by public subscription to supply Qena Hospital with electric plant for lighting and *x-ray* work.

It is proposed to open a school of midwifery at Qasr el 'Aini Hospital, so that a more efficient type of midwife than at present exists may be available for the poorer women of Cairo.

One of the most pressing hospital needs for Cairo, is the provision of a large general lying-in establishment in which women of the poorer classes could be attended to when necessary. Such a hospital, moreover, would provide a suitable means of instruction for Egyptian women desirous of taking up the profession of midwife or nurse.

BUILDINGS, EXTENSIONS, AND REPAIRS.

The hospital building programme is sadly behind. New hospitals due for completion in 1919 have not even been begun and extensions that are urgently required have not yet been undertaken.

GENERAL.

The number of existing hospitals is 24, three of these are used exclusively for the treatment of infectious diseases and one as a permanent lock hospital for Egyptians; besides these there are two temporary lock hospitals: one for Egyptians at Alexandria and one for Europeans at Cairo.

The total number of in-patients was 2,211 less than last year. On the other hand, the number of out-patients showed an increase of 54,984 over last year.

It is satisfactory to record that the distrust and dread of attending and being admitted to hospital is slowly giving way to a disposition to avail themselves of hospital treatment.

3,746 more operations were performed than last year.

PERSONNEL.

A matron and sister have been added to the nursing service of Zagazig Hospital and it is to be hoped that, when suitable accommodation is provided, a similar addition may be made to the other hospitals.

The question of being able to obtain and train suitable Egyptian ladies as nurses (*garde malade*) in the provincial hospitals is under consideration.

A third medical officer (as resident) has been added to the staff of each of the following hospitals :—

Port Said, Tanta, and Asyût.

It is even more difficult to obtain *pharmaciens* than it was last year, as the pay offered to this class in Government service is less than they can easily obtain in private practice.

ANKYLOSTOMA AND BILHARZIA.

In December 1919 an anthelmintic annex was attached to Qasr el 'Aini Hospital and during this year similar annexes were attached to Qalyûb, Benha, and Mansûra General Hospitals for the free treatment of out-patients suffering from ankylostoma and bilharzia infections, and it is hoped that during the coming year similar treatment centres may be attached to other provincial hospitals.

The number of patients treated since the opening of these annexes is 15,085.

QASR EL 'AINI HOSPITAL.

The number of beds in the hospital has been increased owing to the use made of the basement for wards and also the larger use made of the foundlings' home ; this building, which was previously used for foundlings only, is now used, not only for these, but for the children suffering from ailments to which they are liable, as well as for obstetric cases. In addition to this, another operating theatre has been added and tents for the treatment of patients suffering from bilharzia and ankylostomiasis were erected in the quadrangle of the hospital at the end of 1919.

In 1913 there were two surgical sections, two medical sections, one skin and gynæcological section, one throat section and one ophthalmic section with two surgeons, two physicians, one gynæcologist and one ophthalmic surgeon, together with their assistants and one registrar. At the present time there are four surgeons with two assistant surgeons, four physicians with two assistant physicians, two gynæcologists with one assistant, and two ophthalmic surgeons. There is also an assistant in charge of the throat, skin, venereal and children's department, making four assistants for the special departments. There are now also two registrars (one medical and one surgical). The number of house-officers has been increased from four to seven, making three medical, three surgical, and one casualty officer. The number of students remains about the same.

The number of in-patients admitted into the hospital during the year was 12,610; of these 598 have been carried forward to 1921. Figures for the last five years are given below :—

1916	...	...	...	9,933	patients with	677	deaths.
1917	...	...	...	9,615	„ „	872	„
1918	...	...	...	10,708	„ „	1,140	„
1919	...	...	...	11,531	„ „	1,114	„
1920	...	...	...	12,610	„ „	1,204	„

The proportion of females admitted is gradually increasing, showing that more women are now seeking treatment than in past years. This is specially so in the gynæcological department and *Malga*, where more and more women come up for delivery and antenatal care.

Death-rate 9.54 per cent of in-patients admitted.

In the out-patients department patients have attended 282,970 times ; of these 119,499 were new cases and 163,471 old cases.

Medical In-patients.—The medical in-patients number 3,407, as compared with 2,906 in 1913.

The classification of medical diseases has been changed. Endemic cirrhosis has been included under the heading of infectious diseases of doubtful or unknown etiology. Until the etiology of this disease is known the confusion produced by the use of such terms as “Banti's disease” and “endemic splenomegaly” will continue. Whether these terms mean the same condition in different stages of development will still have to be solved, as will also the relation of splenic anæmia to them.

8.6 per cent of the medical in-patients suffered from tubercular disease, 7.5 per cent from ankylostomiasis, 6.2 from bilharziasis, and 3.8 per cent from pellagra.

In case of acute and sub-acute funiculitis a diplococcus has been isolated; in many of these cases the patient develops a hydrocele as well, and the question naturally arises whether this hydrocele, or in fact any hydrocele, is due to this inflammatory condition of the cord. This may be the cause of hydroceles in Egypt; on the other hand, another theory has been advanced that many of the male population of this country ride on donkeys with their legs straight down, and that the cause of the hydroceles is due to minor degrees of trauma. The matter needs further investigation.

Two cases of liver abscess were aspirated only, and afterwards treated by emetine injections. Both cases did well.

One Albee's operation was performed for tuberculosis of the spine. The result of the operation cannot be judged, as the patient unfortunately developed an acute mastoid with a brain abscess, and in spite of free drainage by operation, died.

The treatment of tubercular glands of the neck, other than by operation, seems to show much promise. The cases sent to the *x*-ray department certainly show marked improvement, and in early cases a complete cure results. In late cases *x*-ray treatment certainly makes operation afterwards much easier.

Several cases of blood transfusion have been done. Two cases were done for a condition of splenomegaly. In one of these cases the patient was transfused both before and after the operation. His blood index rose from 20 per cent hæmoglobin to 25 per cent. Two cases were also transfused for marked anæmia due to ankylostomiasis; they both showed a marked improvement. The number of cases is, however, too small to permit of any definite conclusions being reached. In all cases the blood of the donor was grouped by the bacteriologist before being used, to see if it were compatible with that of the recipient.

In cases of vesical calculus the supra-pubic operation is finding more favour than in the past. The reason for this is that bladder wall can be examined, and if bilharzia is present as well the bladder can be drained as part of the operation. If the bladder is clean and free from cystitis the wall is closed by suture, a small drain only being placed down to it in case of leakage. These cases are soon up again, the advantage, therefore, of the crushing operation, in point of time being much lessened; moreover, the risk of injury to the bladder wall and of rupturing the bladder is non-existent.

Much has been learnt during the war of the treatment of fractures as regards splints and plasters and their application. These principles are now being applied to cases of fracture in the hospital with much benefit, the method of Robert Jones and Thomas being much in evidence.

Malga (Foundlings) :—

Number of children admitted during 1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	177
Remaining in hospital on January 1, 1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Number in hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	256
Adopted	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Claimed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
Number remaining in hospital on January 1, 1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
14 and one in service.							
2 and one at School.							
64 with <i>morda'a</i> .							

Anæsthetics :—

Grand total of general anæsthetics	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,469
„ „ stovaine spinal injections	...	...	...	...	...	...	840
„ „ somnoform local	...	...	...	...	...	...	536
„ „ cocaine	...	...	...	...	...	...	880
TOTAL number of local and general anæsthesia administered	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>3,725</u>

TREATMENT OF ANKYLOSTOMA AND BILHARZIA AT QASR EL 'AINI.

Bilharziasis.—There were 374 cases of bilharzial infection admitted to the hospital, the types of infection being as follows :—

Medical Bilharziasis.

Bilharziasis of bladder	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
„ of rectum	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
„ of bladder and rectum	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
„ and ankylostomiasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
							211

Surgical Bilharziasis :—

Bilharziasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Bladder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Fistula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Penis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cord	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Retention	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Extravasation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Stricture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rectum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
									163
TOTAL									374

Following upon the discovery by Christopherson of the specific treatment of bilharzial infections by tartrate of antimony, an annex was erected, the objects being, as recorded by Professor Day (from whose report on bilharziasis annex the following figures and observations are taken) :—

- “ 1. To test the practical value of out-patient treatment of bilharziasis as regards the attendance of patients and the efficiency of routine treatment.
- “ 2. To find the best methods of specific treatment and the minimum dosage and attendance necessary for the average case.”

The annex was opened in December 1919 and has been well patronized since then. 931 cases of bilharzial infection were treated from December 1919 till November 1920, the great majority suffering from urinary diseases as is shown below :—

Bladder infection	...	...	...	...	...	875	(of these, 11 were complicated by septic cystitis, 4 by fistula, 2 by filariasis).
Intestinal	...	...	...	...	...	26	
Bladder and intestine	...	...	...	...	...	29	
Urethra	...	...	...	...	...	1	
TOTAL						931	

Only patients with active infection are suitable for specific treatment.

Patients with advanced disease often present the signs of septic cystitis and frequently pyonephrosis. Those with no ova or only a few dead ones are unsuitable, as treatment is useless. Where there was severe cardiac or renal disease, as also in pregnancy, anti-mony injections were avoided.

As was to be expected a large number of patients ceased their visits as soon as their symptoms were relieved, as usually occurs within a week or two of commencing treatment. On the other hand most patients with septic cystitis as a complication were diligent in attendance though little benefit could be procured and took as many injections as were deemed necessary. The injections were given intravenously, a 6 per cent solution of tartrate of antimony being used. Adults took an initial dose of 1 grain, then 1½ grains, then 2 grains on each subsequent occasion. The injections were given as a rule on alternate days. The condition of the ova in the urine and fæces was determined during the course of the treatment.

The minimum effective dose for an adult was found to be 13 grains, but a larger amount was generally necessary, the criterion being the permanent disappearance of living ova from the urine and fæces.

The best means of securing the death of the worms is to give an intensive course of tartar emetic and to continue its administration until all the ova became definitely opaque, not merely inactive. This can rarely occur under three weeks, often four, and corresponds to a total dose of 20 to 25 grains for an adult.

Professor Day concludes that the primary effect of the treatment by tartar emetic is the destruction of the ciliated embryos within their shells, and that the parent worms require a larger lethal dose.

The antimony treatment was found also a useful adjunct previous to surgical operations for bilharzial diseases, *e.g.* bilharzial masses and fistulæ.

Colloidal antimony and emetine in bilharzial infections were investigated and found effective.

TABLE XIII.—COMPARATIVE GENERAL STATISTICS.

	1919.	1920.	Increase or Decrease.
Number of hospitals	24	24	—
„ beds	4,592	4,091	— 501
„ in-patients treated	64,704	62,493	— 2,211
Of which voluntary patients... ..	33,299	34,074	+ 775
Death-rate for in-patients per cent	6·571	6·433	— 0·138
Number of days of treatment	1,021,498	936,239	— 85,259
„ new out-patients	219,573	274,557	+ 54,984
„ out-patients' visits	402,996	578,789	+175,793
Major operations	9,051	12,797	+ 3,746
Cost of upkeep L.E.	183,141·974	230,612·232	+ 47,470·258
Receipts... .. „	18,097·193	15,938·012	— 2,159·181

TABLE XIV.—COMPARATIVE ANNUAL STATISTICS.

YEAR.	Number of Beds.	Number of In-Patients.	Number of Days of Treatment.	Number of New Out-Patients.	Number of Out-Patients' Visits.	Total Cost of Maintenance.		Cost per Bed per Annum.		Cost per Patient Day.
						L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	
1908	2,263	31,802	556,543	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1909	2,491	34,221	598,539	144,509	353,409	—	—	—	—	—
1910	2,385	35,065	579,796	152,733	312,152	—	—	—	—	—
1911	2,385	37,018	621,350	173,401	385,062	—	—	—	—	—
1912	2,346	38,887	614,921	192,227	424,707	77,992	867	33	245	127
1913	2,409	42,794	627,813	207,882	417,845	83,698	539	34	744	133
1914	2,485	44,914	681,680	179,338	346,673	92,189	050	37	098	135
1915	3,320	50,483	858,878	152,329	340,774	114,843	117	34	591	134
1916	3,825	55,489	946,557	178,788	392,961	123,379	860	32	256	130
1917	3,872	56,289	871,228	209,909	471,742	114,591	683	29	595	131
1918	4,543	75,002	1,117,791	215,417	436,035	166,218	433	36	588	149
1919	4,592	64,704	1,021,498	219,573	402,996	183,141	974	39	883	179
1920	4,091	62,493	936,239	274,557	578,789	230,612	232	56	370	246

TABLE XV.—PATIENTS AND COST, 1920.

HOSPITAL.	Number of Beds.	Number of In-patients.	Number of Days of Treatment.	Number of New Out-patients.	Number of Out- Patients' Visits.	Number of Operations.	COST OF UPKEEP.						Cost per Bed per Annum.		Cost per Patient Day.
							Rations, Equipment, etc,		Salaries of Staff.		TOTAL.				
							L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	
Fever, 'Abbâsiya (Cairo)...	900	3,248	59,330	—	—	—	10,715	510	10,532	462	31,247	972	23	609	358
Qasr el 'Aini (Cairo)	620	12,610	205,247	119,499	282,970	2,398	42,762	215	15,653	406	58,415	621	94	219	285
Alexandria ...	352	10,202	118,536	32,772	74,068	3,395	17,527	153	9,634	173	27,161	326	77	163	229
Suez ...	352	2,436	29,851	9,437	13,179	205	11,099	028	6,989	069	18,083	097	51	387	606
Hôd el Marsûd ...	300	4,049	63,365	365	3,144	—	3,630	577	1,317	522	4,948	099	16	494	78
Asyût ...	172	2,763	45,193	8,154	10,790	783	4,515	913	1,834	459	6,350	372	36	920	140
Port Said ...	166	2,915	40,857	13,049	23,395	365	6,957	000	4,784	000	11,741	000	70	729	287
Mansûra ...	141	2,268	35,769	7,003	11,540	308	5,997	398	3,675	618	9,673	016	68	603	270
Zagazig ...	115	2,117	36,377	6,846	13,401	543	4,209	728	3,248	897	7,458	625	64	857	205
Tanta ...	113	1,867	30,180	6,093	14,292	733	4,731	316	2,335	889	7,067	205	62	542	234
Minya ...	102	1,548	28,068	4,776	12,624	355	2,541	426	2,739	609	5,201	035	51	775	188
Damanhûr ...	82	1,786	20,833	5,181	11,682	317	2,978	566	1,566	983	4,545	549	55	433	218
Beni Suef ...	82	1,367	25,874	5,465	9,479	511	3,470	771	2,850	268	6,321	039	77	086	244
Benha ...	75	1,557	25,711	4,698	8,894	155	3,669	552	1,383	000	5,052	552	67	367	197
Shibîn el Kôm ...	74	2,088	27,833	6,493	8,103	447	3,290	011	1,499	669	4,789	680	64	725	172
Faiyûm ...	72	1,462	24,072	7,359	14,769	342	2,515	877	2,551	583	5,067	460	70	381	211
Qena ...	69	1,797	31,010	6,356	11,976	550	3,015	260	2,158	480	5,173	740	74	982	166
Damietta ...	58	1,204	16,535	8,815	17,722	300	2,311	495	1,929	319	4,240	814	73	117	256
Sohâg ...	56	1,570	22,907	5,019	7,843	257	2,510	136	2,174	764	4,684	900	83	658	204
Qalyûb ...	54	1,371	15,339	8,496	15,660	485	2,279	104	1,396	899	3,675	003	68	055	239
Aswân... ..	43	627	12,348	6,147	10,379	242	2,345	419	1,881	061	4,226	480	98	290	342
Port Said Infectious	34	444	5,894	—	—	—	1,083	190	1,199	064	2,282	254	67	125	387
Isna	31	685	9,978	2,534	2,879	106	1,686	223	612	513	2,298	736	74	153	230
Tanta Infectious	28	512	5,132	—	—	—	357	207	464	450	821	657	29	345	160
TOTAL	4,091	62,493	936,239	274,557	578,789	12,797	146,200	075	84,412	157	230,612	232	56	370	246

TABLE XVI.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES, 1920.

HOSPITALS.	ADMITTED.		TOTAL.	DISCHARGED.			Remaining.
	Existing	Admitted.		Cured.	Died.	Improved.	
Fever, 'Abbâsiya (Cairo) ...	94	3,154	3,248	2,722	452	29	45
Qasr el 'Aini (Cairo) ...	487	12,123	12,610	5,063	1,204	5,745	598
Alexandria	405	9,797	10,202	4,898	751	4,187	366
Suez... ..	81	2,355	2,436	1,811	148	400	77
Hôd el Marsûd... ..	246	3,803	4,049	—	—	3,868	181
Asyût	124	2,639	2,763	1,923	80	635	125
Port Said	130	2,785	2,915	1,590	140	1,065	120
Mansûra	116	2,152	2,268	1,212	151	797	108
Zagazig	111	2,006	2,117	1,244	93	607	173
Tanta	80	1,787	1,867	1,273	129	383	82
Minya	69	1,479	1,548	999	98	368	83
Damanhûr	56	1,730	1,786	1,302	111	319	54
Beni Suef	50	1,317	1,367	793	69	446	59
Benha	68	1,489	1,557	999	53	431	74
Shibîn el Kôm	63	2,025	2,088	1,692	81	246	69
Faiyûm	48	1,414	1,462	806	62	529	65
Qena	57	1,740	1,797	1,304	41	364	88
Damietta	41	1,163	1,204	812	62	286	44
Sohâg	66	1,504	1,570	1,058	91	356	65
Qalyûb	36	1,335	1,371	227	51	1,059	34
Aswân... ..	44	583	627	367	20	201	39
Port Said Infectious ...	19	425	444	403	35	—	6
Isna	23	662	685	510	28	129	18
Tanta Infectious	15	497	512	436	70	1	5
TOTAL	2,529	59,964	62,493	33,444	4,020	22,451	2,578

TABLE XVII.—IN-PATIENTS (VOLUNTARY, MILITARY, AND POLICE).

HOSPITAL.	Voluntary Cases.	Police Cases.	Military Cases.	Total Number of Cases.	Total Number of Days of Treatment.
Fever, 'Abbâsiya (Cairo)	2,801	311	42	3,154	59,330
Qasr el 'Aini (Cairo)	7,353	4,704	66	12,123	205,247
Alexandria	6,426	3,343	28	9,797	118,536
Suez	1,472	840	43	2,355	29,851
Hôd el Marsûd... ..	—	3,803	—	3,803	63,365
Asyût	1,418	1,220	1	2,639	45,193
Part Said	2,088	532	165	2,785	40,857
Mansûra	1,214	938	—	2,152	35,769
Zagazig	1,305	641	60	2,006	36,377
Tanta	511	1,276	—	1,787	30,180
Minya	571	908	—	1,479	28,068
Damanhûr	1,013	717	—	1,730	20,833
Beni Suef	903	413	1	1,317	25,874
Benha	430	1,059	—	1,489	25,711
Shibîn el Kôm	855	1,170	—	2,025	27,833
Faiyûm	609	805	—	1,414	24,072
Qena	1,067	673	—	1,740	31,010
Damietta	1,029	134	—	1,163	16,535
Sohâg	756	748	—	1,504	22,907
Qalyûb	1,077	258	—	1,335	15,339
Aswân... ..	364	218	1	583	12,348
Port Said Infectious	407	18	—	425	5,894
Isna	405	257	—	662	9,978
Tanta Infectious	---	497	—	497	5,132
TOTAL	34,074	25,483	407	59,964	936,239

TABLE XVIII.—OUT-PATIENTS' DIVISION, 1920.

HOSPITAL.	Number of Patients.	Number of Attendances.	HOSPITAL.	Number of Patients.	Number of Attendances.
			<i>Brought forward</i> ...	213,175	471,085
Fever, 'Abbâsiya ...	—	—	Beni Suef	5,465	9,479
Qasr el 'Aini	119,499	282,970	Benha	4,698	8,894
Alexandria	32,772	74,068	Shibîn el Kôm	6,493	8,103
Suez	9,437	13,179	Faiyûm	7,359	14,769
Hôd el Marsûd	365	3,144	Qena	6,356	11,976
Asyût	8,154	10,790	Damietta	8,815	17,722
Port Said	13,049	23,395	Sohâg	5,019	7,843
Mansûra	7,003	11,540	Qalyûb... ..	8,496	15,660
Zagazig	6,846	13,401	Aswân	6,147	10,379
Tanta	6,093	14,292	Port Said Infectious ...	—	—
Minya	4,776	12,624	Isna	2,534	2,879
Damanhûr	5,181	11,682	Tanta Infectious... ..	—	—
<i>Carried forward...</i>	213,175	471,085	TOTAL ...	274,557	578,789

TABLE XIX.—HOSPITALS' RECEIPTS DURING 1920.

HOSPITAL.	RECEIPTS.		HOSPITAL.	RECEIPTS.	
	L.E.	M.		L.E.	M.
			<i>Brought forward</i> ...	12,414	902
Fever, 'Abbâsiya	1,694	300	Beni Suef	402	492
Qasr el 'Aini	1,733	659	Benha	441	947
Alexandria... ..	1,351	725	Shibîn el Kôm	583	280
Suez	844	189	Faiyûm	354	392
Hôd el Marsûd	—		Qena	335	930
Asyût	1,130	738	Damietta	279	891
Port Said	3,013	571	Sohâg	258	555
Mansûra	668	270	Qalyûb	135	410
Zagazig	695	282	Aswân	233	278
Tanta	438	136	Port Said Infectious	215	150
Minya... ..	442	681	Isna	282	785
Damanhûr	402	351	Tanta Infectious	—	
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	12,414	902	TOTAL ...	15,938	012

TABLE XX.—

SECTION.	Alexandria.	Suez.	Port Said.	Port Said. Infectious.	Damietta.	Tanta.	Tanta Infectious.	Damanhūr.	Mansūra.
<i>Medical :—</i>									
Alimentary :—									
Diseases of stomach	82	19	—	—	28	14	—	2	5
Tuber. peritonitis	18	10	8	—	4	3	—	2	2
Dysentery	123	40	60	5	11	10	3	104	7
Diarrhœa and enteritis	179	57	94	—	13	42	—	98	49
Liver	31	3	2	—	—	12	—	—	5
Other diseases	64	26	—	—	5	2	—	—	2
Respiratory :—									
Pneumonia	53	40	44	6	6	5	—	5	10
Phthisis	158	21	44	1	4	4	—	3	17
Pleurisy	39	14	12	—	7	1	—	1	1
Other diseases	293	61	78	—	30	39	—	20	22
Circulatory :—									
Heart	134	8	24	—	6	12	—	3	8
Other diseases	40	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urinary :—									
Nephritis	102	21	2	—	12	38	—	22	29
Other diseases	86	5	—	—	1	7	—	—	19
Blood :—									
Spleen	59	5	—	—	1	17	—	15	—
Other diseases	57	4	38	—	49	—	—	—	32
Nervous :—									
Brain	45	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Spinal cord	27	2	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Other diseases	27	12	23	—	6	10	—	3	1
Constitutional :—									
Rheumatism	113	29	35	—	12	5	—	4	24
Diabetes	24	—	2	—	3	1	—	—	—
Senility	70	7	15	—	1	5	—	—	9
Debility	216	39	69	—	21	41	—	13	55
Parasitic :—									
Malaria	76	93	54	13	52	12	1	5	13
Ankylostomiasis	91	—	4	—	10	7	—	11	8
Filaria	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pellagra	—	6	2	—	67	37	—	25	70
Poisoning :—									
Alcohol	140	8	—	—	2	22	—	—	—
Other poisons	37	7	—	—	2	17	—	21	13
Lunatics	166	15	31	—	—	48	—	16	30
Other medical diseases	1,543	654	626	418	96	92	508	396	420
<i>Surgical :—</i>									
Fractures :—									
Simple	300	23	70	—	10	75	—	20	33
Compound	116	6	3	—	15	77	—	29	20
Tumours :—									
Malignant	50	3	—	—	4	7	—	1	2
Non-malignant	54	1	25	—	—	4	—	4	9
Traumatic injuries	618	37	—	—	53	461	—	238	262
Burns	136	32	33	—	11	40	—	26	15
Bilharziasis	129	45	38	—	129	81	—	5	152
Fistula in ano	86	12	22	—	25	33	—	27	35
Liver abscess	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3
Hernia	291	40	75	—	39	44	—	28	75
Hæmorrhoids	209	16	55	—	12	26	—	53	32
Appendicitis	10	7	—	—	2	—	—	1	4
Vesical calculus	20	11	24	—	6	13	—	23	23
Other surgical diseases	1,058	410	826	1	322	319	—	324	380
<i>Ophthalmic</i>	471	45	65	—	15	1	—	1	3
<i>Skin Diseases</i>	438	41	65	—	12	35	—	13	22
<i>Venereal :—</i>									
Syphilis	592	80	66	—	28	79	—	86	197
Gonorrhœa	983	362	160	—	13	15	—	88	119
<i>Midwifery</i>	54	10	13	—	5	8	—	3	14
<i>Gynaecological diseases</i>	202	4	48	—	25	17	—	18	1
<i>Relatives accompanying patients</i>	260	44	59	—	29	19	—	26	15
TOTAL	10,202	2,436	2,915	444	1,204	1,867	512	1,786	2,268

YEARLY RETURN OF SICK, 1920.

Zagazig.	Shibūn el Kôm	Benha.	Qalyūb.	Qasr el 'Aini.	Hôd el Marsūd.	Fever 'Abbāsīya.	Beni Suef.	Faiyūm.	Minya.	Asyūt.	Sohāg.	Qena.	Isna.	Aswān.	TOTAL.
12	32	—	13	53	—	—	3	39	—	36	33	27	17	11	426
—	3	—	—	43	—	—	2	3	1	6	4	—	—	—	109
34	36	13	26	176	—	—	11	29	8	21	47	31	11	14	820
49	26	6	7	76	—	—	4	8	22	34	15	23	15	6	823
4	3	—	15	29	—	—	—	1	2	8	18	—	7	—	140
27	1	—	3	61	—	—	6	26	36	1	2	2	9	3	276
14	9	1	11	48	—	41	5	5	9	8	—	1	11	5	337
4	5	4	11	243	—	—	11	6	5	6	7	8	3	13	578
2	1	—	—	38	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	2	—	7	131
48	50	9	45	305	—	—	22	24	25	21	33	41	6	20	1,192
9	3	3	19	327	—	—	1	8	3	14	15	—	24	13	634
15	2	—	3	12	—	—	3	7	—	3	—	15	5	1	107
27	29	3	29	131	—	—	9	13	11	14	15	7	11	3	528
39	2	—	—	63	—	—	19	10	6	10	1	27	7	13	315
16	6	—	8	150	—	—	—	10	—	1	2	—	1	2	293
8	16	—	86	65	—	—	8	34	—	56	23	—	2	2	480
—	—	—	3	122	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	179
—	—	—	3	68	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	113
8	—	8	3	27	—	—	9	10	7	20	14	15	9	10	222
7	6	21	16	45	—	—	1	7	17	33	22	17	7	4	425
—	1	—	—	27	—	—	2	—	—	7	7	8	4	1	87
33	—	1	—	88	—	—	—	4	4	7	5	3	1	—	253
62	8	5	57	—	—	—	16	13	5	29	12	26	10	3	700
12	8	22	36	31	—	45	10	21	10	20	5	13	10	9	576
17	11	34	103	154	—	—	19	61	23	15	51	361	52	18	1,050
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	125	—	—	2	10	163
27	30	8	57	129	—	—	26	9	10	—	10	16	7	4	540
20	3	—	—	155	—	—	22	13	19	3	8	—	—	4	419
2	21	12	13	169	—	—	3	6	7	1	5	2	2	4	344
11	4	2	—	100	—	—	17	11	12	13	24	31	—	4	535
193	273	393	31	1,080	—	3,162	111	210	218	159	72	108	11	30	10,804
74	49	29	9	449	—	—	12	24	50	107	75	58	11	9	1,487
39	16	15	5	206	—	—	19	38	33	48	53	21	9	3	771
—	5	—	17	145	—	—	3	5	4	2	13	18	6	2	287
13	8	1	10	291	—	—	3	4	4	20	4	27	10	5	497
246	425	290	111	2,078	—	—	114	91	277	365	298	128	40	70	6,202
14	23	19	5	201	—	—	13	4	25	30	17	6	3	12	665
51	118	98	39	364	—	—	141	119	34	146	18	51	17	19	1,794
26	43	9	21	54	—	—	35	14	13	27	8	6	11	6	513
1	—	—	—	11	—	—	1	—	8	1	—	2	5	1	44
82	75	21	51	333	—	—	110	55	40	96	36	24	6	17	1,538
36	37	12	23	140	—	—	21	17	21	64	11	22	5	11	823
—	3	—	4	31	—	—	—	2	1	2	3	—	1	2	73
22	13	—	11	87	—	—	27	21	22	12	13	15	8	12	383
344	475	315	386	1,553	—	—	226	218	230	546	218	207	58	152	8,568
33	—	25	3	1,364	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	56	125	16	2,225
55	43	30	10	274	75	—	17	55	14	28	15	30	—	12	1,296
170	56	58	35	337	474	—	140	90	99	272	159	146	22	19	3,205
178	21	63	—	44	3,500	—	78	102	152	249	128	176	69	13	6,513
10	27	2	8	—	—	—	3	3	17	12	5	1	1	1	197
19	36	9	19	632	—	—	6	—	8	35	20	6	—	7	1,112
4	26	16	6	—	—	—	54	12	31	22	25	12	19	22	701
2,117	2,088	1,557	1,371	12,610	4,049	3,248	1,367	1,462	1,548	2,763	1,570	1,797	685	627	62,493

TABLE XXI.—NUMBER OF PATIENTS EXAMINED AND TREATED AT THE ANKYLOSTOMA ANNEXES.
QALYÛB, MANSÛRA, AND BENHA, DURING SOME MONTHS OF 1920.

ANKYLOSTOMA ANNEX.	NUMBER OF BEDS.	NEW OUT-PATIENTS. Specimen examined.				OLD OUT-PATIENTS.		TOTAL Number OF PATIENTS TREATED.		BILHARZIA. Cases re-exa- mined after Second Treatment.		REMARKS.
		TOTAL.	Positive.		Negative.	Repeated Treatment.		Ankylostoma.	Bilhyrzia.	Positive.	Negative.	Date of Opening the Annex.
			Ank. Worm Count.	Bilh. Microscopical.								
						Ank.	Bilh.					
Qalyûb 	78	1,264	208	647	409	357	4,303	565	4,950	541	894	20-7-1920
Mansûra 	78	968	77	690	201	166	3,888	243	4,578	335	67	1-8-1920
Benha 	64	1,395	635	563	197	566	2,985	1,201	3,548	57	70	1-9-1920
TOTAL 	220	3,627	920	1,900	807	1,089	11,176	2,009	13,076	933	1,031	

2.—GOVERNMENT DISPENSARIES.

TABLE XXII.—OUT-PATIENTS TREATED GRATUITOUSLY IN GOVERNMENT DISPENSARIES
DURING 1920.

DISPENSARIES.	Number of Patients.	DISPENSARIES.	Number of Patients.
		<i>Brought forward...</i> ...	21,943
Rosetta	594	Beni Mazâr	3,203
El 'Atf	738	Samallût	1,750
Ityâi el Barûd	1,240	Abu Qurqâs	1,971
Dilingât	217	Wasta... ..	1,191
Shubrakhît	3,329	Dairût... ..	727
Baltîm (Brullus)	28	Manfalût	617
Barrage	253	Abnûb... ..	516
Fariskûr	584	Abu Tig	2,381
Tel el Kebîr	31	El Badâri	112
Shirbîn	1,278	Tema	767
Fûwa	284	Aklmîm	1,559
Abu Hummus	2,945	Girga	125
Santa	352	Balyâna	1,018
Quwesna	900	Basyîm	182
Bilqâs	6,082	Nag' Hammâdi... ..	865
Matarîa (Manzala)	195	Dishna	95
Kafr el Dauwâr	146	Qûs	394
El Saff'	1,071	Idfu	74
Biba	576	El Dirr	236
Itsa	1,100		
<i>Carried forward</i>	21,943	TOTAL... ..	39,726

TABLE XXIII.—DISPENSARIES RECEIPTS DURING 1920.

DISPENSARIES.	RECEIPTS.		DISPENSARIES.	RECEIPTS.	
	L.E.	M.		L.E.	M.
			<i>Brought forward</i> ...	321	256
Rosetta	15	375	Beni Mazâr	13	638
El 'Atf	5	607	Samallût	15	716
Ityâi el Barûd	8	437	Abu Qurqâs	17	355
Dilingât	10	092	Wasta	12	415
Shubra khût	16	079	Dairût	2	565
Baltîm (Brullus)	10	729	Manfalût	7	705
Barrage	8	246	Abnûb	15	175
Fariskûr	14	281	Abu Tig	9	520
Tel el Kebîr	6	268	El Badâri	19	766
Shirbîn	7	882	Tema	—	—
Fâwa	30	430	Aklunîm	38	825
Abu Hummus	—	—	Girga	27	565
Santa	20	421	Balyâna	19	584
Quwesna	20	339	Basyân	9	654
Bilqâs	25	509	Nag' Hammâdi	25	089
Matarîa (Manzala)	28	475	Dishna	17	672
Kafr el Dauwâr	45	115	Qûs	6	150
El Saff	21	115	Idfn	16	970
Biba	14	073	El Dirr	2	995
Itsa	12	783			
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	321	256	<i>TOTAL</i> ...	599	615

3.—CHILDREN'S DISPENSARIES.

The thirteen dispensaries worked continuously through the year, except Asyût which was closed on June 1, 1920, by the Asyût Provincial Council on the ground of lack of funds. This retrograde step is much to be regretted in such a wealthy province, as it is highly undesirable that the sick children of the poor should be made the victims of economic pressure. The Asyût building, comprising accommodation for Children's Dispensary and Maternity School, was specially built in 1918, to replace the rented building where the work had been carried on for five years, so has only been utilized for its original purpose for a brief two years.

STAFF.

Two matrons have resigned and been replaced locally.

The four newly-appointed travelling inspecting sisters have been available for *locum tenens* duty during the absence on sick or ordinary leave of several of the matrons. This has greatly facilitated the continuity of the work.

BUDGETS.

Not much variation has occurred in the cost of maintenance, and strict economy has been exercised in view of the high prices which have hitherto prevailed.

With fallen prices, it is hoped that some urgently required repairs and renewals of furniture may be possible in the near future.

DRUGS.

These are now ordered quarterly from the Public Health Department's Drug Stores. In this way a better check can be maintained on the small reserves in hand, and fresh stocks are thus attainable.

DOCTORS' VISITS.

Thanks are due to private doctors at Zagazig, Port Said, Minya, Mansûra, Faiyûm, and Asyût for kindly giving advice in the more serious cases. Some of these practitioners attend regularly once or twice a week, which help is of much value.

In other places all serious cases are promptly forwarded to the Government hospitals for advice or admission, and infectious cases to the care of the Health Office.

SCOPE OF CHILDREN'S DISPENSARIES.

It must always be remembered that though simple remedies are prescribed for the sick children attending the dispensaries, these institutions are also infant welfare centres where the mothers receive instruction in the care of their children : in simple hygiene, correct methods of feeding, suitable clothing, etc., etc., and above all the matrons try to inculcate habits of cleanliness.

This latter is a difficult matter under the prevailing primitive housing conditions with their total lack of any water installations or of lavatory accommodation. But progress is being made as is evidenced by the cleaner faces and clothing of the children attending.

ATTENDANCES.

The dispensaries remain as popular as ever with the poorer mothers who gladly avail themselves of the free help and advice proffered.

Care is taken to exclude any children of the better classes who can afford doctors' fees, and a rule is made that as far as possible the mother must bring the patient herself.

CLOTHING CLUB.

Some of the matrons and their assistants have sewing parties to provide clothing for the very poor, the mothers themselves assisting in making and mending the small garments.

One dispensary matron received L.E. 97 from H.E. the Mudîr and local friends which enabled her to turn out 777 garments which were of inestimable value to the poorer children, many of whom come clothed in rags.

To create an interest in the future generation the headmistresses of some girls' schools have meetings of their staff and older pupils, out of school hours, when children's clothes are cut out and made, the resulting garments being presented to the maternity homes.

TABLE XXIV.—CHILDREN'S DISPENSARIES. STATISTICS FOR 1920.

DISPENSARY.	New Cases.	Old Cases.	Total Attendances.	Period.
Damanhûr	10,476	33,946	44,422	298 days
Tanta*	7,045	31,976	39,021	298 "
Mansûra	7,110	19,340	26,450	288 "
Zagazig	2,080	11,772	13,852	294 "
Shibîn el Kôm	4,465	23,077	27,542	297 "
Gîza	5,143	33,990	39,133	300 "
Faiyûm	4,520	15,652	20,172	273 "
Beni Suef	6,395	36,583	42,908	297 "
Biba	3,440	21,180	24,620	296 "
Wasta	3,861	14,340	18,201	296 "
Minya	6,103	22,831	28,934	303 "
Asyût†	2,186	7,730	9,916	127 "
Port Said	8,468	47,994	56,462	298 "
TOTAL	71,292	320,411	391,703	Average. 282 days.
Total in 1914 ...	47,601	202,088	249,689	—
Total in 1915 ...	48,923	206,159	255,082	—
Total in 1916 ...	70,223	320,587	390,810	293 days.
Total in 1917 ...	69,233	314,474	383,707	295 days.
Total in 1918 ...	70,061	312,188	382,249	289 days.
Total in 1919 ...	55,384	235,831	291,215	231 days.
Total in 1920 ...	71,292	320,411	391,703	282 days.
Increase ...	+ 15,908	+ 84,580	+100,488	+51 days.

* Tanta Dispensary has not been under the inspection of this Department.

† Closed June 1.

TABLE XXV.—CHILDREN'S DISPENSARIES. STATISTICS FOR 1920.

CASES.	Damanhûr.	Tanta.*	Mansûra.	Zagazig.	Shibîn el Kôm.	Giza.	Faiyûm.	Beni Suef.	Biba.	Wasta.	Minya.	Asyût.†	Port Said.
Eyes	17	—	55	415	—	132	67	174	838	730	1,453	589	2,004
Skin	1,305	1,103	1,142	320	1,052	1,350	699	1,311	467	597	612	452	923
Ears	153	180	220	88	196	87	130	297	112	131	108	—	303
Chest	1,080	956	1,004	197	520	1,133	574	980	346	521	776	355	904
Abdomen	4,835	3,342	2,725	734	1,851	1,781	1,593	3,048	1,496	1,709	2,048	519	3,157
Surgical	191	202	304	116	83	203	35	150	19	30	9	92	811
General	2,830	1,206	1,516	165	718	359	1,221	414	149	138	1,074	140	161
Infections ...	65	56	144	45	45	95	201	21	13	5	23	39	205
Total number of new cases	10,476	7,045	7,110	2,080	4,465	5,143	4,520	6,395	3,440	3,861	6,103	2,186	8,468
Number of old cases	33,946	31,976	19,340	11,772	23,077	33,990	15,652	36,583	21,180	14,340	22,831	7,730	47,994
TOTAL... ..	44,422	39,021	26,450	13,852	27,542	39,133	20,172	42,978	24,620	18,201	28,934	9,916	56,462
Number of working days	298	298	288	294	297	300	273	297	296	296	303	127	29

* Tanta Dispensary has not been under the inspection of this Department.

† Closed June 1.

4.—MATERNITY SCHOOLS.

The seven schools for training native midwives in the provincial towns of Damanhûr, Mansûra, Zagazig, Shibîn el Kôm, Faiyûm, Minya, and Sohâg continued to do good work and remained open the entire year.

The value of these training centres is becoming more and more recognized amongst both the general public and the medical profession, and in many cases when other provincial institutions were threatened with closure early in the year assurances were volunteered by the authorities that these schools would remain open.

The school at Tanta has, however, remained closed since June 1917.

Asyût Maternity School also was built in 1918, but has never been equipped and there appears small chance of this at present as the Provincial Council closed the children's dispensary on June 1, 1920.

Beni Suef also has an excellent building bought for the purpose in June 1916, but here again the Provincial Council have not as yet granted the necessary funds.

STAFF.

Two new matrons have been engaged during the year.

New matrons on their arrival are sent to visit other maternity schools to gain an insight into the local conditions before proceeding to their own stations.

DOCTORS' VISITS.

Valuable help has been given by the Principal Medical Officers and assistant doctors of the Government hospitals and markazes, as well as by private practitioners.

Lectures have been given by them on infectious diseases, etc., to supplement those given by the matrons.

The markaz doctors who have the opportunity of seeing the *dayas* at work in their respective villages speak encouragingly of the improved standard of work and employ them in special cases. They also render valuable aid in helping to select suitable candidates for training.

ATTENDANCES.

It is now much easier than formerly to obtain sufficient cases for teaching purposes. In some towns more calls arrive than can be dealt with. No fees are taken, so that the town *dayas*, who call the matron and her pupils to the case, do not suffer.

An increasing number of women are appreciating the cleaner methods employed by the school-trained *dayas* and the advantages thus gained by themselves and their infants. This is specially the case among the better class women who are willing to pay a fee. There is here a wide field for a higher class of midwife, as the schools' work is primarily among the poor. The matrons when asked can always recommend one of their reliable ex-pupils to attend such cases and supervise the work of the *daya* during the case if needed. This plan is much appreciated both by the patient and doctor in attendance.

Though the maternity centres are not equipped as hospitals and are essentially for extern work, 39 women have applied for admission and been treated in the emergency bed provided at each school.

An adjoining building has been rented at Zagazig as a small intern department where six patients can be accommodated. Furniture and instruments have been purchased and in-patients will be admitted as soon as some necessary sanitary repairs and cleaning are executed. These beds will provide most useful training to the pupils in the management, under favourable conditions, of normal as well as abnormal and operation cases. The tuition given by the matron to the pupil-midwives in the homes of the patients is necessarily restricted owing to the primitive housing conditions.

The visits of the matrons and *dayas* to the patients in their own homes numbered 39,245 and useful teaching is given to the mothers during the seven days' treatment following the baby's birth.

Owing to the freedom of access to the people's homes, centres of infection are frequently recognized in the early stages.

PUPILS.

As far as possible pupil-midwives are chosen from the younger relatives of the hereditary *dayas*. This plan disarms the suspicion and opposition of the town-*dayas* and trains their successors in clean, up-to-date methods.

Those women also who attend the Government hospital lectures and appear likely pupils are persuaded to enter the *dayas'* school for the full four months' course.

The total number of midwives trained in the provincial maternity schools was 171, as compared with 60 the previous year. Of these, seven failed to pass their examinations.

In several of the maternity schools H.E. the Mudîr very kindly presents at the end of each term, a prize to the best pupil. This is judged by the results of the examination for the *dayas'* certificate in conjunction with the practical work and general conduct throughout the term. The prize takes the form of an equipment box (bearing an inscription plate) with all the necessary fittings, a reward which is very much appreciated and encourages good work among the pupils who value their outfit as the visible sign of their profession.

TRAVELLING INSPECTING SISTERS.

During the year four sisters have been engaged in inspecting, in co-operation with the matrons, the *dayas* throughout the country, with special attention to those who have been trained in the Provincial Council maternity schools.

This work of inspection after training has long been an urgent want, as it is easy for an isolated midwife in her primitive surroundings to fall from the standard of the school unless frequently supervised.

The *daya* is encouraged to re-visit the school from time to time to talk over her cases with the matron and to re-stock her equipment box.

The travelling inspecting sisters have visited 318 *dayas* in the Provinces of Daqahlîya, Beheira, Minûfiya, Sharqîya, and Girga, and reports have been furnished regarding the work, condition of house, personal cleanliness, equipment box, etc., of each woman.

The *dayas* who enter the training schools are drawn from all parts of the provinces, and the inspection therefore extends to the most outlying villages and 'ezbas as well as to the bandar and markaz towns.

The visits of the sisters to these outlying villages is also useful in stimulating interest in the work among the omdas and notables and in gaining their assistance in the selection of suitable pupils for training.

The omdas' influence is also felt in assisting the newly-trained women to get a proportionate share of the work, as the old untrained women often set themselves to work actively against their trained colleagues, spreading calumnies against them to prevent them getting a fair proportion of cases.

MEDICAL.

The number of cases attended during 1920 was 4,076 ; of these 192 were abnormal and included three sets of triplets, four craniotomies, and three cæsarian sections.

TABLE XXVI.—SCHOOLS FOR *Dayas*. STATISTICS FOR 1920.

CASES.	Damanhûr.	Mansûra.	Zagazig.	Shibîn el-Kôm	Faiyûm.	Minya.	Sohâg.	Total.
Abortions	2	58	4	9	7	13	20	113
Deliveries	489	241	439	486	446	268	182	2,551
B.B.A.	64	31	7	9	1	49	42	203
Primipara	106	91	121	124	103	65	50	660
Abnormal	4	30	47	28	39	29	15	192
Premature births	13	7	16	30	12	12	10	100
Still-born	16	20	16	26	16	16	12	122
Deaths { Mother	—	6	1	5	3	2	4	21
{ Child... ..	6	4	18	18	15	11	3	75
In-patients... ..	1	8	3	10	6	3	8	39
Total number of cases ...	701	496	672	745	648	468	346	4,076
Number of visits of matrons and <i>dayas</i>	5,615	5,009	8,963	5,080	4,702	5,850	4,026	39,245
Number of working days...	319	347	297	318	308	317	314	Average. 317
Number of <i>dayas</i> trained...	23	19	36	30	16	28	19	171

TABLE XXVII. — SCHOOLS FOR *Dayas*. ANALYSIS OF ABNORMAL CASES DURING 1920.

CASES.	Damanhûr.	Mansûra.	Zagazig.	Shibîn el Kôm.	Faiyûm.	Minya.	Sohâg.	TOTAL.
<i>Multiple Births :—</i>								
Twins	8	6	8	11	6	5	3	47
Siamese twins	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Triplets	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
<i>Abnormal Presentations :—</i>								
Breach ordinary	15	12	9	9	7	11	9	72
" difficult	—	1	2	2	1	6	3	15
Footling	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3
Face	3	1	5	2	—	3	1	15
Transverse	—	1	3	4	—	5	1	14
Cord	—	1	3	1	1	1	1	8
Brow	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Unreduced O.P.	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
<i>Instrumental Deliveries :—</i>								
Forceps	1	9	6	14	9	3	1	43
Craniotomy	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	4
Cæsarian section	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3
Embryotomy	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
<i>Complications :—</i>								
Post-partum hæmorrhage	—	3	6	1	—	6	—	16
Ante-partum "	—	2	1	1	1	1	—	6
Placenta previa	—	3	2	1	2	2	—	10
Retained and adherent placenta...	—	—	2	3	3	—	—	8
Uterine inertia	—	—	19	1	1	—	—	21
Contracted pelvis	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	5
Laceration of perineum	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	8
Hydrannios	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	7
Eclampsia	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	4
Abscess of vulva	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Uterine tumour	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Carried forward ...	28	50	76	54	43	48	23	322

TABLE XXVII (continued).—SCHOOLS FOR *Dayas*. ANALYSIS OF ABNORMAL CASES DURING 1920.

CASES.	Damanhūr.	Mansūra.	Zagazig.	Shibin el Kom.	Faiyūm.	Minya.	Sohâg.	TOTAL.
<i>Brought forward</i> ...	28	50	76	54	43	48	23	322
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Impacted shoulders	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Undiagnosed fever	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Talipes	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Ascites in infant	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Monster	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	6
Hydrocephalus	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
Cleft palate and hare lip	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Spina bifida	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Umbilical tumour	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Hydromeningocele	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
<i>Premature Births :—</i>								
Viable	13	4	14	21	12	11	10	85
Non-viable (abortions)	—	58	4	—	9	14	20	105
<i>Illnesses complicating Puerperium :—</i>								
Puerperal fever	—	3	1	1	1	1	—	7
Sapraemia	—	—	4	6	—	—	—	10
Pyæmia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal mania	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Abscess of breast	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	4
Albuminuria	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	4
Relapsing fever	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Typhus fever	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	4
Typhoid fever	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Influenza	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
Chicken pox	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Fever undiagnosed	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	7
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Encephalitis lethargica	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia and pleurisy	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	6
Heart disease	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Phthisis	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
<i>Maternal Deaths :—</i>								
Difficult labour	—	1	—	2	1	—	2	6
Eclampsia	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	4
Puerperal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus fever	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	4
Relapsing fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Undiagnosed	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Infant Mortality :—</i>								
Still-birth	16	20	13	26	16	14	10	115
Died after birth	6	3	16	18	15	11	3	72
TOTAL	63	147	151	140	111	115	75	802
Total number of cases attended...	701	496	672	745	648	468	346	4,076

TABLE XXVIII.—MATERNITY HOMES. NUMBER OF *Dayas* WHO PASSED EXAMINATION AND THOSE WHO FAILED IN 1920.

SCHOOL.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Damanhūr	23	—	23
Mansūra	17	2	19
Zagazig	36	—	36
Shibin el Kôm	25	5	30
Faiyūm	16	—	16
Minya	28	—	28
Sohâg	19	—	19
TOTAL	164	7	171

Number of Egyptian midwives who attended midwifery course in the maternity homes 171
Number of those who passed the examination 164
" " failed 7

III.—REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SECTION III.

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS.

The number of patients treated at the ophthalmic hospitals in 1920 was 94,921 ; the number of operations performed was 56,503 and the total attendances of out-patients was 1,064,509.

This work was carried out at the twenty hospitals (including the ophthalmic branch at Alexandria Government Hospital) which have been established in the country districts since, in 1903, Sir Ernest Cassel made his gift of L.E. 40,000 which was the inception of the undertaking. Thirteen of them are maintained by the Government, two by the interest of Sir Ernest Cassel's gift and five by Provincial Councils.

Fifteen of the hospitals have been or are being built and equipped at a cost of L.E. 80,112,* which amount has been mainly raised in the towns and villages of Egypt by public subscriptions among the Egyptians themselves, or from the funds of Provincial Councils. One hospital is a stationary camp hospital and four are travelling hospitals under canvas. It is owing to the reputation gained by travelling hospitals that Egypt has learnt to value the provision of ophthalmic relief and to obtain it by building permanent hospitals.

The annual cost of the whole system of hospitals, including expenses of administration, is L.E. 33,405. The interest on Sir Ernest Cassel's gift is L.E. 2,568 and the contribution of Provincial Councils is L.E. 3,837, the remainder is defrayed by the Government.

The need for ophthalmic treatment has two entirely separate origins. The first is the prevalence of a chronic disease of the membrane lining the eyelids, trachoma ; and the other is a group of acute contagious ophthalmias which are the main cause of blindness in Egypt.

About 15,000 patients who sought treatment at the hospitals were blind in one or both eyes : this is about fourteen per cent of the new patients. A system of prophylaxis has yet to be discovered. The clinical research work which is being carried out at the ophthalmic laboratory, at the ophthalmic hospitals, and at the ophthalmic clinics of each of the Government primary schools all over Egypt, should eventually shed some light on prophylactic measures. The importance of obtaining treatment for babies and children attacked by ophthalmia is beginning to be recognized by the people ; more than six per cent of all patients treated were under the age of one year, and forty per cent were under the age of fifteen years.

Clinical and bacteriological demonstrations and lantern slides were given by the Director with the assistance of three Egyptian inspectors during the year. The surgical staff, which should consist of forty-five officers, was deficient to the extent of two inspectors and four surgical officers.

The provision of a special ophthalmic hospital in Cairo is urgently required for three reasons. First, because there is insufficient ophthalmic out-patient relief available for the thousands in Cairo who suffer, more especially during the hotter months, from painful and destructive diseases of the eye. It ought to be known more widely that it is impossible with the existing hospital facilities of Cairo† to cope with the vast number of patients who come to hospital demanding operations to relieve inward growing eyelids and eyelashes, one of the cicatricial results of trachoma. The hospital should be centrally situated, equipped with one hundred beds, and be able to treat 2,000 out-patients daily in the summer. Secondly, the important post-graduate teaching which is carried out by the Director and inspectors is hampered by the inadequate accommodation afforded by the tent hospital at Gîza. Thirdly, the clinical research work has insufficient facilities both as regards the number of patients available for study and as regards the laboratory accommodation.

* In addition to the gift of Sir Ernest Cassel.

† This is equally true of the country districts.

TABLE XXIX.—SYNOPSIS ON WORK OF HOSPITALS SINCE 1904.

		1904 to 1909*	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
<i>Hospitals in existence:—</i>													
Travelling ...	...	2	2	3	4	5	4	—	4	4	5	5	5†
Permanent ...	...	1	1	2	4	7	10	11	13	13	13	13	15
New patients treated	...	41,823	14,342	20,488	28,029	40,670	50,126	52,752	68,304	81,529	82,316	76,525	94,921
Total attendance of out-patients	...	616,792	190,247	236,411	341,211	544,267	686,012	735,919	849,366	903,751	922,614	906,961	1,064,509
Operations performed	...	32,758	11,486	14,322	21,315	30,648	40,710	42,146	54,205	59,581	54,277	49,974	56,503
In-patients	...	1,173	443	678	909	1,807	2,071	2,274	2,454	2,847	3,264	3,613	4,232
<i>Details:—</i>													
Patients examined	...	41,987	25,514	31,274	43,668	62,233	75,398	71,930	94,447	100,410	90,668	83,577	108,113
Patients regularly treated	...	19,886	14,342	20,488	28,029	40,670	50,126	52,752	68,304	81,529	82,316	76,525	94,921
Incurable cases	...	6,852	1,776	2,620	7,200	9,544	10,544	7,765	9,871	9,675	5,650	4,467	6,400
Blind in one eye	...	3,305	2,438	3,196	4,115	5,360	6,425	5,637	7,042	9,385	8,969	8,537	9,833
Blind in both eyes	...	2,237	3,010	2,811	2,824	3,878	3,591	2,992	3,504	4,611	4,261	4,278	5,154
Trichiasis cases examined	...	18,219	7,507	7,871	13,176	17,329	21,624	19,220	22,214	27,341	26,164	20,052	23,154
„ eyes operated on and cured	...	5,390	2,022	3,933	6,942	11,700	16,542	19,149	26,094	30,200	28,890	24,611	27,081
<i>New patients treated per age:—</i>													
Under 1 year	...	763	457	761	1,495	2,700	2,472	3,023	4,031	5,168	6,434	4,824	6,306
From 1 to 5 years	...	2,230	1,497	1,903	3,317	4,631	6,394	5,762	7,865	7,938	8,607	8,562	11,277
„ 6 „ 10	...	2,344	4,469	2,101	3,210	4,786	5,634	5,229	6,985	9,217	9,213	9,097	10,544
„ 11 „ 15	...	2,143	1,475	2,051	3,056	3,799	4,570	5,651	6,275	7,965	8,483	7,479	10,126
„ 16 „ 20	...	1,985	1,499	2,067	2,588	3,253	3,949	4,491	5,752	6,748	6,826	6,159	7,096
„ 21 „ 40	...	6,359	4,845	6,116	8,167	12,679	17,257	18,492	23,017	28,028	26,904	25,671	30,732
„ 41 years and over	...	4,004	3,100	5,589	6,196	8,822	9,850	10,104	14,379	16,465	15,849	14,733	18,840

* In 1904 there was only one travelling ophthalmic hospital and there was no permanent ophthalmic hospital until 1907.

† One of them is a stationary camp.

IV.—REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF SECTION IV.

1.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 1920, there was a very striking declension in the case incidence of most of the important infectious diseases.

Compared with 1919, the incidence of the principal diseases was as follows in 1920 :—

	Per cent.
Smallpox	40
Plague... ..	52
Typhus	78
Relapsing fever... ..	88

SMALLPOX.

The total number of cases recorded was 3,004. It will be noted from the first table given below that a notable reduction took place from July onwards. This was probably the effect of the vaccination campaign which was begun in 1919 and has been steadily carried out throughout 1920.

As stated in the preceding annual report, two and a half million people were revaccinated in 1919. In 1920 three million revaccinations were done. This makes a total of five and a half millions, rather more than a third of the population of the country.

At the end of the year there only remained some nine markazes in which the operation was incomplete.

The monthly distribution of the cases was as follows :—

January	514
February	446
March	641
April	515
May... ..	417
June	187
July... ..	98
August	53
September	40
October	32
November	22
December	33

TABLE XXX.—TOPOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SMALLPOX CASES WHICH OCCURRED DURING THE YEARS 1919 and 1920.

	1919	1920
Cairo	1,569	171
Alexandria	660	411
Port Said	39	84
Ismailia	9	13
Suez... ..	12	67
Damietta	3	17
Frontier Districts	—	4
Beheira	407	247
Daqahliya	341	318
Gharbiya	857	417
Minûfiya	781	275
Qalyûbiya	671	164
Sharqîya... ..	420	113
Gîza... ..	414	12
Beni Suef	246	7
Faiyûm	283	17
Minya	318	16
Asyût	147	189
Girga	313	53
Qena	349	222
Aswân	56	187

TABLE XXXI.—NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS RECORDED DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS

YEAR.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-Rate.
			Per Cent.
1911... ..	2,758	572	20·73
1912... ..	1,985	456	22·97
1913... ..	2,934	706	24·06
1914... ..	7,097	1,564	22·03
1915... ..	5,222	1,262	24·16
1916... ..	2,972	902	30·35
1917... ..	1,567	409	26·10
1918... ..	1,198	306	25·54
1919... ..	7,895	1,926	24·39
1920... ..	3,004	796	26·48

TYPHUS FEVER.

The total number of cases recorded was 13,279, as compared with 16,970 last year. The decrease in the incidence of cases is probably due in great part to the disappearance of the movement of labour, which, during the war years, was undoubtedly responsible for the excessive propagation of this disease and relapsing fever which then occurred in Egypt.

Some proportion of the declension may perhaps be ascribed to the increase in knowledge on the part of the village authorities of the benefit of early notification of infectious disease, and some to increased skill on the part of epidemic staff in carrying out the various delousing procedures.

TABLE XXXII.—TYPHUS FEVER CASES AND DEATHS RECORDED DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-Rate.
			Per Cent.
1911... ..	5,014	1,222	24·3
1912... ..	1,658	220	13·2
1913... ..	4,936	1,438	28·9
1914... ..	9,508	2,533	26·6
1915... ..	17,096	4,216	25·2
1916... ..	30,507	7,096	23·2
1917... ..	18,569	4,174	22·4
1918... ..	24,953	6,589	26·4
1919... ..	16,970	5,569	32·8
1920... ..	13,279	3,512	26·4

RELAPSING FEVER.

The number of cases of relapsing fever was 2,876, as compared with 3,276 in 1919, showing a reduction of 12 per cent.

The causes of this reduction are the same as those noted under typhus.

TABLE XXXIII.—INCIDENCE OF CASES AND DEATHS OF RELAPSING FEVER DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS.

YEAR.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-Rate.
			Per Cent.
1911	534	55	10·29
1912	220	19	8·63
1913	432	45	13·15
1914	211	28	13·27
1915	761	72	9·46
1916	10,494	862	8·21
1917	11,162	1,043	9·34
1918	12,642	829	6·55
1919	3,272	598	18·24
1920	2,876	430	14·60

PLAGUE.

The total number of plague cases in 1920 was 462 as compared with 877 in 1919. The number of deaths in 1920 was 269, showing a mortality of 58·2 per cent. The mortality in 1919 was 53·9 per cent.

Of the 462 cases in 1920, 388 were bubonic, 41 septicæmic, 33 pneumonic.

TABLE XXXIV.—RECAPITULATION OF PLAGUE STATISTICS, 1899-1920.

YEAR.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-Rate.	YEAR.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-Rate.
			Per Cent.				Per Cent.
1899	93	45	48·0	1910	1,238	615	49·7
1900	127	60	47·2	1911	1,656	1,041	62·9
1901	205	102	49·5	1912	884	441	49·9
1902	481	291	60·0	1913	654	304	46·5
1903	303	160	52·7	1914	219	111	50·7
1904	854	501	58·6	1915	235	120	51·0
1905	266	181	68·0	1916	1,702	828	48·7
1906	631	475	75·2	1917	732	399	54·5
1907	1,253	914	72·9	1918	357	153	42·8
1908	1,511	780	51·6	1919	877	473	53·9
1909	513	207	40·5	1920	462	269	58·2

The attached list shows the localities in which the plague occurred in 1920.

TABLE XXXV.—DETAILS OF PLAGUE CASES DURING 1920.

TOWN OR DISTRICT.	GOVERNORATE OR PROVINCE.	Existing.	NEW CASES.			Deaths in Hospital.	Cured.	Remaining.	DEATHS OUT OF HOSPITAL.			Total Cases since Com- mencement of the Year.	Total Deaths.
			Bubonic.	Septicæmic.	Pneumonic.				Bubonic.	Septicæmic.	Pneumonic.		
Egyptians.													
Alexandria... ..	Governorate	—	8	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	8	3
Port Said	„	—	14	—	—	7	7	—	1	—	—	15	8
Suez	„	—	58	1	5	35	29	—	14	4	1	83	54
Maryût	West. Desert Province	—	42	—	—	26	16	—	7	—	—	49	33
Tanta	Gharbîya	—	27	2	—	9	20	—	19	2	—	50	30
Tala	Minûfiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Zagazig	Sharqîya	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Faiyûm	Faiyûm	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Sennûris	„	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Biba	Beni Suef	—	3	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	4	2
Minya... ..	Minya	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
Fashn... ..	„	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	4	2
Abu Qurqâs	„	—	28	—	—	11	17	—	1	—	—	29	12
Asyût... ..	Asyût	9	78	7	4	44	54	—	3	8	—	100	55
Mallâwi	„	2	15	1	6	17	7	—	6	8	11	47	42
Manfalût	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	2
Abnûb	„	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	2
Deirût	„	—	23	—	—	3	20	—	1	1	—	25	5
Girga... ..	Girga	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	3	5	5
Akhmîm	„	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	—
Qena	Qena	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3	1
Qûs	„	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Nag' Hammâdi... ..	„	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Kôm Ombo	Aswân	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	1
TOTAL		11	319	13	16	164	195	—	55	28	16	447	263
Foreigners.													
Alexandria... ..	Governorate	1	5	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	5	1
Port Said	„	4	1	—	—	—	5	—	2	—	1	4	3
Suez	„	—	4	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	4	1
Tanta... ..	Gharbîya	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Asyût	Asyût	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTAL		5	12	—	—	3	14	—	2	—	1	15	6
GRAND TOTAL ...		16	331	13	16	167	209	—	57	28	17	462	269

Number of cases, 462 ; number of deaths, 269; number of cured, 209; number under treatment on December 31, 1919, 16:

TABLE XXXVI.—NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECORDED THROUGHOUT GOVERNORATES AND PROVINCES OF EGYPT AND DEATHS OCCURRING THEREFROM DURING 1920.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	GOVERNORATES.							LOWER EGYPT.						UPPER EGYPT.							TOTAL.		
	Cairo.	Alexandria.	CANAL.		Damietta.	Suez.	Frontiers Districts Administrations.	Behetra.	Dagahlyya.	Gharbiya.	Minufiya.	Qalyūbiya.	Sharqiya.	Asyūt.	Aswān.	Beni Suef	Faiyūm.	Girga.	Giza.	Minya	Qena.	1920.	1919.
			Ismailia.	Port Said.																			
Cerebro-spinal meningitis { C { D {	28 17	5 4	— —	1 1	— —	3 1	— —	— —	2 1	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 1	— —	2 2	1 1	— —	— —	— —	44 28	84 48
Chicken-pox ... { C { D {	247 3	96 —	1 —	9 —	7 —	17 1	— —	5 —	3 —	2 —	18 —	2 —	2 —	— —	9 —	3 —	10 —	8 2	3 —	5 1	3 —	450 7	451 29
Cholera ... { C { D {	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —
Diphtheria ... { C { D {	352 82	63 14	7 2	9 8	8 3	9 4	— —	11 7	30 13	60 23	57 36	13 7	21 7	82 46	12 5	20 11	18 14	17 12	1 1	16 9	11 5	817 309	990 344
Measles ... { C { D {	1,326 416	121 22	9 1	43 9	22 10	196 29	465 29	135 95	1,986 866	1,361 594	711 278	248 92	236 109	363 181	531 135	58 21	112 20	159 127	344 178	567 399	232 138	9,225 3,749	3,483 1,643
Plague ... { C { D {	— —	13 4	— —	19 11	— —	87 55	49 33	— —	— —	51 31	1 1	— —	1 —	177 106	2 1	4 2	4 3	13 5	— —	35 15	6 2	462 269	877 473
Relapsing fever ... { C { D {	432 29	352 17	— —	22 1	1 —	41 1	— —	108 25	47 6	251 43	874 134	31 2	13 1	233 51	12 3	120 24	23 2	30 13	5 1	207 65	74 12	2,876 430	3,276 589
Scarlet fever ... { C { D {	42 10	80 6	— —	— —	1 —	4 1	— —	— —	— —	4 —	— —	1 —	— —	3 2	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	135 19	217 15
Smallpox... { C { D {	171 59	411 193	13 7	84 32	17 5	67 12	4 1	247 51	318 40	417 81	275 69	164 29	113 13	189 80	187 38	7 1	17 5	53 13	12 4	16 8	222 55	3,004 796	7,895 1,926
Typhoid fever ... { C { D {	962 226	439 78	19 5	45 13	43 8	48 5	— —	9 2	28 2	57 17	4 1	5 4	7 5	60 31	2 1	5 3	20 8	5 7	— —	15 4	30 6	1,803 426	2,701 587
Typhus (exanthematic)... { C { D {	1,673 838	1,064 276	3 1	8 2	26 11	6 3	— —	2,311 384	1,059 185	2,009 437	1,409 275	245 56	788 180	911 429	248 68	163 30	148 33	303 76	492 101	101 55	312 72	13,279 3,512	16,970 5,569
Other notifiable infec- tious diseases.	1,926 252	605 118	15 8	259 61	99 41	320 25	8 2	110 39	101 37	493 161	244 50	836 41	220 36	434 97	83 5	265 41	208 33	251 69	8 2	159 25	456 104	7,100 1,247	3,233 649
Year 1920	7,159	3,249	67	499	224	799	526	2,936	3,574	4,706	3,593	1,545	1,401	2,462	1,080	654	559	834	862	1,121	1,346	39,196	—
1919	1,932	732	24	138	78	137	65	603	1,150	1,387	844	231	351	1,024	256	135	121	322	287	581	394	11,792	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,177
1919	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,881

(C=Cases. D=Deaths.)

MALARIA.

The following table shows the number of cases notified during the year 1919 and during the year 1920 :—

TABLE XXXVII.—MALARIA CASES.

LOCALITY.	1919.	1920.	LOCALITY.	1919.	1920.
			<i>Brought forward</i> ...	284	150
Cairo	11	18	Sharqîya	24	13
Alexandria	4	16	Daqahlîya	3	1
Port Said	27	15	Gîza	—	1
Ismailia	29	2	Beni Suef	2	9
Damietta	15	46	Faiyûm	28	38
Suez	149	14	Minya	18	14
Beheira	12	9	Asyût	11	19
Gharbiya	18	4	Girga	4	1
Minûfiya	17	19	Qena	5	30
Qalyûbiya	2	7	Aswân	1,304	1,594
<i>Caried forward</i> ...	284	150	TOTAL	1,683	1,870

There was no recrudescence of the epidemic of malaria at Dirr. Steps have been taken to fill in dangerous *birkas* in this region, and during the autumn of the year stocking of the wells with fish was continued. No new cases were reported from this area. A small outbreak at Aswân Dam occurred in the month of June, in which some twelve cases were notified. It was found to be due to the existence of some marshy grounds on the east bank of the Nile, in the gardens of Ministry of the Public Works.

This ground was filled in and the epidemic at once stopped. Under the ægis of the Anti-Malaria Commission, anti-malaria work was continued throughout the year in the following places and under the following headings :—

Mudîrîya Towns :—

Zagazig : the suppression of dead-end canals and railway borrow pits.
Mansûira, Minûf, Fûwa, and Aswân : *birka* filling.

Oases of Sîwa and Kharga.—In the Oasis of Sîwa, the drainage system has been entirely remodelled and improved. In Kharga, agricultural experiments to discover a substitute for the rice crop have been continued. In Helwân, wells have been covered.

Small improvements have been made in the Gezîra drainage scheme.

The representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, on the Malaria Commission, has carried out experiments in transplanting *Cyprinodon Dispar* from salt to fresh water.

In the Canal area, the bank which had previously been made in the lake at Qantara for the purpose of drying-off the ground to the west of the railway station, was greatly strengthened.

The Commission had at its disposal for the above works the sum of L.E. 24,000.

INFLUENZA.

No epidemic of this disease occurred this year.

ANTHRAX AND SHAVING BRUSHES.

The decree alluded to in the 1919 report as under preparation was duly promulgated in May 1920.

The text follows.

Loi No. 21 de 1920 réglant l'Importation des Pinceaux à Barbe, Blaireaux, dans le Pays.

NOUS, SULTAN D'ÉGYPTE,

Sur la proposition de Notre Ministre de l'Intérieur et l'avis conforme de Notre Conseil des Ministres ;

DÉCRÉTONS :

Art. 1. Est prohibée l'importation dans le pays des pinceaux à barbe à moins qu'ils ne soient accompagnés d'un certificat de l'autorité compétente du pays où ils ont été fabriqués, constatant que les poils ou soies employés dans leur fabrication ont été soumis à une désinfection reconnue suffisante pour les libérer du microbe de l'anthrax.

Les pinceaux qui ne seront pas accompagnés du dit certificat pourront être réexpédiés par les intéressés à l'étranger dans le délai d'un mois qui sera donné par l'Administration des Douanes à l'importateur, soit au moment de sa déclaration en douane, soit, s'agissant de colis postaux, après la vérification du contenu du colis. Ce délai écoulé, ils seront détruits sans que les intéressés puissent prétendre à aucune indemnité.

2. Nonobstant l'existence du certificat mentionné à l'article précédent, l'autorité sanitaire pourra toujours arrêter en douane la livraison des dits pinceaux pour les soumettre à un examen bactériologique.

La constatation de l'existence des microbes dans un pinceau autorisera à déclarer infecté tout le colis, paquet ou balle de la même marchandise, dont il fait partie, et à procéder à sa destruction, sans que les intéressés puissent prétendre à une indemnité quelconque.

L'autorité sanitaire pourra, toutefois, autoriser la réexpédition du dit colis, paquet ou balle au pays d'origine.

S'il est reconnu que le colis, paquet ou balle n'est pas infecté, le prix des pinceaux soumis à l'examen bactériologique comme échantillons sera remboursé d'après la valeur déclarée à la douane.

3. Le Ministre de l'Intérieur pourra, par arrêté pris après délibération du Conseil des Ministres :—

(a) Prohiber toute importation de pinceaux à barbe provenant d'un pays déterminé si, à la suite de l'examen bactériologique des pinceaux provenant de ce pays ou par d'autres indices on a reconnu que les certificats de désinfection accompagnant la marchandise ne garantissent pas suffisamment l'inexistence de l'infection.

(b) Exempter certaines espèces de pinceaux à barbe de l'obligation du certificat de désinfection.

(c) Etendre l'application des dispositions de la présente loi à d'autres espèces de pinceaux ou brosses employés pour la toilette ou pour des usages médicaux ou chirurgicaux.

4. Nos Ministres de l'Intérieur et des Finances sont chargés, chacun en ce qui le concerne, de l'exécution de la présente loi, qui entrera en vigueur à partir de sa publication au "Journal Officiel."

Fait au Palais d'Abdine le 11 Ramadan 1338 (29 mai 1920).

FOUAD.

Par le Sultan :

Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,

Ministre de l'Intérieur,

MOHAMED TEWFICK NASSIM.

Le Ministre des Finances,

MAHMOUD FAKHRY.

Arrêté prescrivant des Mesures contre l'Infection d'Anthrax produit par l'Emploi de Pinceaux ou Brosses infectés du Microbe de la Maladie.

LE MINISTRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR,

Considérant que des cas d'anthrax ont été constatés dans le pays à la suite de l'emploi de pinceaux à barbe ou d'autres brosses et pinceaux infectés du microbe de cette maladie et qu'il est nécessaire de prendre des mesures pour combattre la dite infection ;

Vu la Loi No. 15 de 1912 prescrivant des mesures prophylactiques contre les maladies infectieuses ;

Vu la Loi No. 21 de 1920 sur l'importation des pinceaux à barbe infectés d'anthrax ;

Vu la délibération de l'Assemblée Générale de la Cour d'Appel Mixte en date du 10 avril 1920 prise en conformité du Décret du 31 janvier 1889 ;

ARRÊTE :

Art. 1. Tout vendeur de pinceaux à barbe ou d'autres brosses ou pinceaux pour usage de toilette ou d'hygiène, tout coiffeur ou barbier et, en général, toute personne faisant le commerce des dits pinceaux ou brosses ou les employant pour les besoins de sa profession ou métier, est tenu de faire connaître à l'autorité sanitaire et sur sa demande, l'origine ou la provenance des dits pinceaux ou brosses.

Il devra, à cet effet, donner tous les renseignements qu'il possède sur la personne qui lui a vendu les pinceaux ou brosses, sur le lieu de fabrication, le nom du fabricant ou de l'importateur, la date de l'importation dans le pays ainsi que tout autre renseignement analogue que l'autorité sanitaire pourrait lui demander.

Dans le même but de connaître l'origine ou la provenance des pinceaux ou brosses, l'autorité sanitaire pourra inspecter les registres des dits marchands, coiffeurs ou barbiers.

2. Dans le cas où l'autorité sanitaire soupçonnerait l'existence de pinceaux ou brosses infectés, soit à la suite des enquêtes prévues à l'article précédent, soit à la suite d'un cas d'infection, soit de toute autre manière, elle pourra saisir les dits pinceaux ou brosses pour les soumettre à l'examen bactériologique et pour procéder à leur destruction, si l'infection est constatée.

La constatation de l'existence du microbe de l'anthrax dans un pinceau ou brosse qui fait partie, au moment de l'importation dans le pays d'un colis, paquet ou balle de la dite marchandise, autorisera l'autorité sanitaire à déclarer infecté tout le colis, paquet ou balle.

3. Aucune indemnité ne sera due du chef de la destruction des pinceaux ou brosses qui auront été importés après la date de la publication du présent arrêté et qui auront été reconnus ou déclarés infectés aux termes de l'article précédent.

La valeur des pinceaux ou brosses saisis, et reconnus non infectés, ou reconnus infectés mais importés avant la date de la publication du présent arrêté, sera remboursée d'après le prix du marché.

Il incombera aux intéressés d'établir, à la satisfaction de l'autorité sanitaire, que les pinceaux ou brosses ont été importés avant la date de la publication du présent arrêté.

4. Toute contravention au présent arrêté sera punie d'une amende n'excédant pas P.T. 100.

5. Le présent arrêté entrera en vigueur dès sa publication au " Journal Officiel."

Le Caire, le 7 juin 1920 (20 Ramadan 1338).

M. TEWFICK NASSIM.

2.—PASSENGER AND IMMIGRANT CONTROL.

The control of passengers returning to Egypt *via* Qantara, referred to in last year's report, has been continued during the year. The following list shows the number of men returning to Egypt *via* Qantara in 1920 :—

Total number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77,375
Observed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,894
Not found	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,481
Percentage found	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90.33

	Port Saïd.	Alexandria.	Suez.	Total Passengers landed.
Found	9,847	21,298	2,433	33,578
Not found	361	131	103	595
TOTAL	10,208	21,429	2,536	34,173
Percentage found... ..	96.8	99.4	95.9	98.2

TABLE XXXIX.—DETAILED STATISTICS OF PASSENGERS WHO LANDED IN PORT SAID FROM SHIPS
COMING FROM CHOLERA-INFECTED COUNTRIES DURING 1920.

DESTINATION.	1ST AND 2ND CLASS.			3RD CLASS AND DECK PASSENGERS.			REMARKS.
	Found.	Not found.	Percentage of found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage of found.	
			Per Cent.			Per Cent.	
Cairo	1,070	70	94·74	1,276	141	90·05	Excluding 22 no replies.
Alexandria	228	18	92·68	383	54	87·66	Excluding 7. no replies.
Interior	168	3	98·25	352	15	95·91	Excluding 15 no replies.
Port Said	615	5	99·03	5,755	11	99·80	Including camel drivers.
TOTAL	2,081	96	95·59	7,766	221	97·23	Excluding 44 no replies.

Total passengers dealt with, 10,208; total passengers found, 9,847; total passengers not found, 317; total passengers not yet found, 44; percentage found, 96·88 per cent.

N.B.—The 44 passengers regarding whose observation no reply has been received have not been taken into consideration in compiling the above percentages found.

TABLE XL.—STATISTICS OF PASSENGERS WHO LANDED AT SUEZ FROM
CHOLERA-INFECTED COUNTRIES IN 1920.

MONTHS.	Grand Total.	Traced and found in Good Health.	Not found.	Admitted to Suez Govt. Hospital.
January	235	222	7	6
February	167	157	9	1
March	137	131	6	—
April	217	210	5	2
May	253	247	5	1
June	250	235	15	—
July	234	223	10	1
August	152	149	3	—
September	137	130	7	—
October	286	273	13	—
November	239	226	13	—
December	229	219	10	—
TOTAL	2,536	2,422	103	11

Percentage of passengers found, 95·9 per cent.

LIST OF DISEASES OF PASSENGERS ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL.

Medical cases	7
Surgical cases	2
Influenza	1
Venereal	1

3.—PILGRIMAGE.

Owing to the continued difficulty in obtaining shipping, the Government was compelled to charter a ship for the Egyptian pilgrims. 1,658 persons proceeded on the pilgrimage, in addition to the Mahmal escort and staff which were 507 in number.

All pilgrims were as usual vaccinated against cholera. No visit to Medina was made. No cholera cases occurred in Hedjaz or among the returning pilgrims. Owing to the fact that no quarantine station existed on the Medina railway, and to the possibility of pilgrims paying clandestine visits to Medina and returning by railway, a system of patrol was instituted in Sinai for the purpose of intercepting and observing any pilgrims who might enter Egypt directly from Arabia or through Palestine.

Fifteen pilgrims were intercepted by this patrol system and observed.

4.—BARBERS.

559 barbers were given licences in 1920.

5.—MULIDS.

The Department gave its opinion regarding the holding of thirty-nine *mûlids*, the period of each varying between seven and fifteen days.

V.—REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES.

1.—INTRODUCTION.

The total number of examinations carried out in the laboratories during the year was 18,411, as compared with 15,050 in 1919, showing, as usual, a steady increase.

The work on the foundations of the extension of the laboratories, which was suspended in the autumn of 1919 by the rise of the subsoil water, was to have been recommenced on January 27—the ground-water level having sufficiently fallen to permit of work—but had again to be postponed. The first delay was caused by the intentional cutting of a water-main during the labour troubles in Cairo, and the second by the accidental bursting of an old main. Both these resulted in the flooding of the excavations, and it was not until the beginning of May that the work could be resumed. Since that date the work has progressed satisfactorily and the masonry and a large part of the woodwork is now completed. The old building which was formerly the Veterinary School has been repaired and replastered and the lower floor of this will be utilized for the accommodation of the clerical staff. The upper floor will house the library, thus freeing the rooms at present used for this purpose, these latter having been originally designed as laboratories.

The addition of an extra room to the animal houses was completed.

The travelling bacteriological car belonging to the laboratories, which was lent to the Army at the beginning of the war and had been used by them since then, was returned to the Department in March and has since been refitted and put in working order.

A small laboratory has also been installed on the "Vigilant," the river steamer of the Department.

At the beginning of September, one of the Egyptian fourth class bacteriologists in the laboratories was granted a special extension of leave and proceeded to London for a course of study in Public Health and tropical diseases. Similar arrangements have been made for another bacteriologist and it is hoped that the system of sending men to Europe to perfect themselves in their special work can be continued. It is now generally recognized that if technical officials in highly specialized branches are to maintain their efficiency, they must have opportunities of keeping themselves up to date in their special subjects, and for this purpose should be granted definite periods of "study-leave."

The system of training boys for subsequent employment as laboratory assistants has been continued. Three such boys have finished their training and have been appointed to posts in the laboratories; fourteen are still under training. In addition, two boys received short courses of training for laboratory work in the hospitals of the Department.

At the request of the Arab Bureau a Moslem bacteriologist and a laboratory attendant from the Public Health Laboratories were again sent to Jeddah with the complete outfit of a bacteriological laboratory for the diagnosis of plague and cholera and remained there during the period of the pilgrimage.

The work of the laboratories and particularly of the Vaccine Institute has been naturally carried out under certain difficulties caused by the constructional work of the new buildings and the labour troubles in Cairo which resulted in two separate strikes at the Gas Company and a strike of the electric light workers, making the conditions of work somewhat difficult.

The laboratories were consulted in connection with the widespread condition of underfeeding existing in Egypt and, through the Hospital Section of the Department and by other means, enquiries were instituted as to the incidence of rickets, pellagra, and other deficiency diseases since the marked rise in the price of cereals which appears to have become acute in 1917.

As stated in last year's report, apart from the question of diagnosis, the laboratories are constantly referred to by the different services of the Department of Public Health and other Government Administrations for advice and assistance on various questions of a scientific nature pertaining to Public Health, and Public Health projects such as water supplies, drainage installations, etc., are submitted for technical opinion. This branch

of the activities of the laboratories is becoming increasingly important and occupies a considerable amount of the time of the Director and the Sub-Director.

In the course of the year the results of the work carried out in connection with cultures from a number of cases of gonorrhœal ophthalmia examined in 1919 with a view to the nature of the coccus, were published in the Bulletin of 1920 of the Ophthalmological Society of Egypt. Two further numbers of the " Reports and Notes of the Public Health Laboratories " were also published, viz. :—

No. 2 : Report on an Outbreak of Pellagra amongst Armenian Refugees at Port Said, 1916-1917.

No. 3 : Egyptian Water Supplies.

2.—BACTERIOLOGICAL SECTION.

The following table gives a list of the examinations made under their several headings. The figures do not include the specimens of water examined bacteriologically ; these are given in the report on the Water Service :—

TABLE XLI.

NATURE OF SPECIMEN.	Government.	Private.	TOTAL.
Cholera... ..	101	1	102
Plague	944	1	945
Cerebro-spinal meningitis... ..	5	8	13
Diphtheria	363	720	1,083
Malaria and relapsing fevers	6,004	90	6,094
Cultural examination for enteric	28	10	38
Agglutination reaction for Malta fever	2	19	21
Agglutination reaction for enteric	114	21	135
Agglutination reaction for Weil-Felix	574	233	807
Influenza	466	41	507
Wassermann reaction	104	5	109
Films for gonorrhœa and Spirochaeta pallida	744	22	766
Sputum for tuberculosis	1,256	3	1,259
Urine for bilharzia ova	253	13	266
Anthrax	43	5	48
Miscellaneous	1,532*	1	1,533
GRAND TOTAL	200	17	217
	12,733	1,210	13,943

* These mainly comprise examinations of shaving brushes.

3.—CHEMICAL SECTION.

The following chemical analyses have been performed during 1920 :—

TABLE XLII.

SAMPLES RECEIVED FROM	Water and Sewage.	MANZŪL, HALĀWA, ETC.		BUTTER FAT.		BUTTER.			EDIBLE OILS.		MILK.				Magnesium Sulphate and Sodium Sulphate.	Drugs, etc.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
		Narcotics or Alkaloids		Genuine.	Adulterated by admixture with other Fats.	Genuine.	Adulterated.		Genuine.	Adulterated by admixture with other Oils.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Doubtful (kind of milk not stated).	Abnormal.				
		Present.	Absent.				by admixture with other fats.	Containing an excessive amount of water.										
Government Administrations	121	12	14	24	9	4	3	7	28	6	936	486	25	50	585	134	202	2,646
Private	3	—	—	3	—	1	1	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	24
GRAND TOTAL	124	12	14	27	9	5	4	9	36	6	936	486	25	50	585	134	208	2,670

The total number of chemical analyses performed in 1920 is less than that for 1919 owing to the fact that in the preceding year over two thousand samples of epsom salts were examined for the presence of arsenic.

The miscellaneous analyses in the preceding table are made up as follows :—

TABLE XLIII.

NATURE OF SPECIMEN.	Government.	Private.	TOTAL.
Alum	1	3	4
Biscuits... ..	3	—	3
Bleaching powder	67	—	67
Bread	12	—	12
Flour	9	2	11
Cheese	5	—	5
Canned Foods	71	—	71
Fruit and jams	8	—	8
Rice	2	—	2
Sand	2	—	2
Stomach contents... ..	2	—	2
Tea... ..	13	—	13
Treacle	2	—	2
Various	5	1	6
GRAND TOTAL	202	6	208

MILK ANALYSES.

The collection of samples of milk by the Cairo City Health Inspectorate and the Provincial Health Offices was continued in 1920. 1,199 samples were collected in Cairo and 252 in the provinces. A summary of the results (which are included in the table of chemical analyses) is appended :—

TABLE XLIV.—MILK ANALYSES.

SAMPLES RECEIVED FROM.	Number of Samples Examined.	GENUINE.		ADULTERATED.							
				Watered.		Skimmed.		Skimmed and Watered.		Total.	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Cairo City Health Inspectorate ...	1,147	804	70·0	164	14·3	112	9·7	67	6·0	343	30·0
Port Said	112	58	51·8	33	29·4	14	12·5	7	6·3	54	48·2
Suez... ..	66	22	33·0	41	62·1	1	1·5	2	3·4	44	67·0
Ismailia	32	23	71·9	9	28·1	—	—	—	—	9	28·1
Shibîn el Kôm ...	23	12	52·2	10	43·5	1	4·3	—	—	11	47·8
	1,380	919	66·6	257	18·6	128	9·3	76	5·5	461	33·4
	50	Found abnormal.									
	21	Result doubtful (kind of milk not being stated).									
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,451										

The following additional analyses of milk have been performed :—

Condensed milk (Government)	... ..	9
Human milk (private)	... ..	1

4.—WATER SERVICE.

The number of analyses of water, ice, aerated waters, etc., made for all purposes during 1920 were as follows :—

TABLE XLV.

<i>Bacteriological.</i>	Number of Samples.	Examined for Total Bacteria.	Examined for Lactose Fermenters.
Cairo :—			
Rôd el Farag supply	432	429	432
Gîza supply... ..	256	243	256
Me'âdi supply	348	338	348
Daily samples of tap water in Cairo	308	308	—
Helwan clarification plant.....	25	25	25
Various supplies	5	5	5
Aerated waters :—			
Cairo	258	—	258
Ismailia	21	—	21
Port Said	52	—	52
Suez	82	—	82
Ice: Cairo	1	1	1
TOTAL	1,788	1,349	1,480
<i>Chemical.</i>			
Water :—			
Public supplies	111	—	—
Private supplies	3	—	—
Sewage :—			
Port Said Health Inspectorate... ..	1	—	—
Port Said Municipality	6	—	—
Cairo Main Drainage Department...	3	—	—
TOTAL	124*	—	—

* These analyses are already included in the chemical table.

A number of meetings of the Water Board have been held, dealing with various questions concerning the water supplies of Cairo and provincial towns, as well as other matters referred to them by the Department. A considerable amount of work has also been carried out in the laboratories in connection with an experimental plant for the clarification of village supplies. An experimental unit was erected by the Municipalities Section, Ministry of the Interior, at Helwân, and trials of this plant have been commenced.

5.—VACCINE INSTITUTE.

The amount of vaccine lymph issued in 1920 was 10,098,720 doses against 5,645,020 in 1919, showing an increase of 4,453,700 units.

This issue was made up as follows :—

	Doses.
Public Health inspectors (bandars)... ..	139,015
” ” ” (villages)	792,245
Extra to Public Health inspectors	8,606,220
Egyptian Army	8,220
Ministry of Waqfs	400
Ministry of Education... ..	11,875
Prisons Department	1,485
Suez Canal Company	7,385
Alexandria Municipality	258,000
British Army... ..	61,005
Sudan Government	156,515
Miscellaneous sales	51,700
Miscellaneous gratis	4,655
TOTAL	10,098,720

In view of the prevalence of small pox in Egypt, it was decided by the Department, in the autumn of 1919, to undertake a large campaign of general vaccination, and very large demands were suddenly made on the Vaccine Institute. It was originally estimated that an output of one million doses of vaccine per month for a period of six months would be sufficient to complete the campaign. Subsequently, however, it was decided to largely increase the scheme of general vaccination and a very much larger amount of vaccine had to be prepared. As the Vaccine Institute was designed for a maximum annual output of some two million doses of lymph, the production of the ten million units actually prepared during the year threw a great strain on the staff and equipment of the Institute, particularly in view of the fact that building operations were going on throughout the year and that the greatest possible difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable calves for the production of the vaccine. All difficulties were, however, overcome and the production of the necessary large amount of vaccine under the existing condition is very creditable to the staff of the Vaccine Institute.

Each batch of the vaccine, before issue, is tested by a special medical officer attached to the Inspectorate of the City of Cairo. The results of these tests are given in the appended table.

TABLE XLVI.—RESULTS OF THE TESTS OF CALF LYMPH MANUFACTURED DURING 1920,
CARRIED OUT BY THE CAIRO CITY HEALTH INSPECTORATE.

Number of Batch.	Number of Children vaccinated.	RESULTS.				
		SUCCESSFUL.				Failed.
		4 Pustules.	3 Pustules.	2 Pustules.	1 Pustule.	
119	53	45	3	4	0	1
120	70	57	9	4	0	0
121	59	52	3	0	2	2
122	67	62	1	1	3	0
123	45	32	6	3	0	4
124	98	85	7	3	1	2
125	80	72	4	1	2	1
126	78	70	1	5	1	1
127	42	39	0	2	1	0
128	88	78	6	2	1	1
129	72	60	5	4	1	2
130	59	49	6	2	1	1
131	41	39	1	0	1	0
132	40	31	5	2	1	1
133	62	51	3	3	4	1
134	56	52	3	0	1	0
135	32	20	6	2	3	1
136	85	28	14	18	9	16
137	48	21	13	2	6	6
138	42	7	14	8	7	6
139	40	10	8	9	8	5
140	Not tested.	—	—	—	—	—
141	31	19	5	4	3	0
142	36	30	4	2	0	0
143	37	24	7	4	2	0
144	47	22	15	4	1	5
145	44	37	5	1	1	0
146	37	30	3	1	2	1
147	51	43	4	1	1	2
148	52	35	10	4	3	0
149	52	39	6	5	2	0
150	35	12	8	6	2	7
151	40	7	9	6	13	5
152	Seed vaccine.	—	—	—	—	—
153	35	23	7	1	2	2
154	34	25	6	2	0	1
155	40	32	5	2	1	0
GRAND TOTAL	1,828	1,338	212	118	86	74
Percentage ...	---	73·2	11·6	6·4	4·8	4·0

In the use of the vaccine, a number of cases of a secondary eruption were met with. This eruption was papular in character and was most marked some fourteen days after the date of vaccination. It was only observed in primary vaccinations in young children and was not as a rule severe, although a certain number of severe cases occurred. Even in these, the eruption did not, however, appear to be accompanied by any marked general symptoms and no fatal cases were recorded. A number of experiments on the effect which the ripening of the vaccine for various periods and at different temperatures might exercise on the occurrence of these rashes, did not lead to conclusive results, but gave the general impression that the occurrence of these rashes was diminished by lengthened ripening. Unfortunately, owing to press of work and shortage of staff at the time, this matter could not be further investigated.

Considerable difficulty has been encountered in supplying vaccine to the outlying posts of Egypt and the Sudan during the hot season of the year. In the case of Egypt, this has been temporarily met by the use of thermos flasks, but it is very desirable that trials should be made with the dried lymph, and as soon as conditions permit, it is proposed to carry out experimental trials.

6.—ANTIRABIC INSTITUTE.

In 1920, a total of 1,228 persons were treated in the Institute. From this number the following deductions should be made :—

Eight persons who ceased to attend for treatment without a satisfactory reason.

162 persons whose treatment was discontinued as being unnecessary, the observation of the animal for a period of ten days or more having shown it not to be rabid.

Twenty-three persons whose treatment, although completed, must be considered useless, the animal inflicting the bite having been proved healthy by inoculation of rabbits.

The statistics, therefore, comprise 1,035 patients. This figure is an increase of 175 over the number treated in 1919.

(a) MONTHLY INCIDENCE.

The monthly incidence of the 1,035 cases dealt with in the statistics is shown below :—

Persons.						Persons.					
January	...	...	...	...	79	July	...	...	...	...	85
February	...	...	...	...	41	August	...	...	...	...	89
March	...	...	...	...	98	September	...	...	...	...	88
April	...	...	...	...	77	October	...	...	...	...	107
May	...	...	...	...	90	November	...	...	...	...	104
June	...	...	...	...	94	December	...	...	...	...	83

(b) TOPOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

The 1,035 persons treated may be subdivided as follows :—

Egyptians	...	...	...	...	...	841 persons.
Foreigners resident in Egypt	...	...	...	...	135	„
Foreigners not resident	...	...	...	...	59	„

Their place of origin was :—

Governorates :—

Cairo	...	...	...	...	...	114
Alexandria	...	...	...	...	...	35
Suez Canal	...	...	...	...	...	48
Damietta	...	...	...	...	...	2

Provinces :—

Qalyûbîya	...	...	...	...	...	71
Sharqîya...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Daqahlîya	...	...	...	...	...	101
Manûfîya	...	...	...	...	...	75
Gharbîya	...	...	...	...	...	129
Beheira	...	...	...	...	...	43
Gîza...	...	...	...	...	...	61

Provinces :—

Beni Suef	...	...	...	...	...	25
Faiyûm	...	...	...	...	...	24
Minya	...	...	...	...	...	25
Asyût	...	...	...	...	...	66
Girga	...	...	...	...	...	26
Qena	...	...	...	...	...	17
Aswân	...	...	...	...	...	5

Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	2
Abyssinia	...	...	...	...	...	4
Palestine...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Syria	...	...	...	...	...	7

(c) CLASSIFICATION OF BITING ANIMALS.

The injuries to the 1,035 patients were inflicted by :—

Dogs	859 cases.	Mule	1 case.
Cats	31 „	Camels	10 cases.
Wolves	92 „	Jackals	12 „
Monkeys	3 „	Rat	1 case.
Donkeys	19 „	Rabid human being	2 cases.
Horses	5 „		

(d) POSITION OF THE INJURIES.

108 cases were bites on the head.

538 cases were bites on naked skin :—

139 serious.

399 slight.

389 cases were bites through clothing.

(e) NOTES ON THE ANIMALS INFLECTING THE BITES.

(1) It is to be noted that the number of persons bitten does not correspond to the number of the animals causing the bites reported by the Veterinary Service, as in several cases one animal caused the injury to more than one person.

(2) As a result of their observation by the Veterinary Service, 158 animals, having bitten 162 persons, were found to be non-rabid.

(3) Experimental inoculation of rabbits undertaken at the Institute showed that fourteen animals (eleven dogs, two cats, and one wolf), having bitten twenty-three persons, were healthy.

(4) In a certain number of cases, definite diagnosis could not be established, and these cases are considered as suspect. The details are as follows :—

459 animals escaped and could not be found.

Twenty-nine animals were killed and the carcass destroyed.

Seventy-seven brains of animals arrived at the Institute in a state of decomposition and no investigation was possible.

Forty-five animals remained suspect, the rabbit inoculation being inconclusive.

The total of suspected animals is therefore 610.

(5) Rabies was considered to be proved in the case of fifty-five animals, having bitten 141 persons. The diagnosis was determined :—

By veterinary inspectors in the case of twenty animals (eighteen dogs and two wolves), having bitten sixty-two persons.

By rabbit inoculation in the case of twenty-seven animals (twenty-three dogs and four cats), having bitten fifty-four persons.

(6) In the case of ten animals, having bitten twenty-five persons, positive diagnosis of rabies is presumed by the death of one or more of the patients bitten.

(f) METHOD OF TREATMENT.

No change was introduced, during the year, in the methods of preventive vaccination and the serotherapy described in the 1916 report.

(g) STATISTICS.

In accordance with the practice in other antirabic institutes the statistics only comprise deaths occurring more than fifteen days after the treatment was completed.

Amongst the persons treated in 1920 there occurred six deaths. Table XLVII attached gives the names and other particulars concerning each of these cases. The corrected mortality rate, representing the cases in which the treatment failed, is therefore 0·5 per cent.

In addition to the above, it is necessary to record the death of thirteen other persons who died either during treatment or less than fifteen days after its completion. The gross mortality, comprising all deaths, is therefore 1·8 per cent. Table XLVIII gives a classification of the cases treated and the mortality rate.

TABLE XLVII.—NOTES ON PATIENTS WHO DIED IN 1920.

Serial No.	NAME OF PATIENT.	Age.	Sex.	Place where the Accident occurred.	Position of Injuries.	Nature and Number.	Bitten by	Date of Bite.	Dates of Treatment.	Date of Death.
10,365	Shokri Nassif	14	M.	Tahta, Girga.	Chest.	1 slightly severe. 2 slightly.	Dog. Diagnosis impossible.	Dec. 16.	Dec. 18 to Jan. 7.	January 30, 1920 :— 44 days after the bite. 21 " " treatment.
10,709	Ramzi Eff. Abdel Mesih ...	26	M.	El 'Aiyât, El Gîza.	Left hand.	2 severe. 4 slightly.	Dog Diagnosis impossible.	April 6.	April 8 to 28.	May 15, 1920 :— 38 days after the bite. 16 " " treatment.
10,957	Abul Yazid el Semoussi ...	14	M.	Ez. el Welaili, Rosetta, El Beheira.	Left knee. Left thigh.	2 severe. 4 slightly.	Dog Diagnosis impossible.	June 20.	June 23 to July 13.	August 5, 1920 :— 45 days after the bite. 22 " " treatment.
11,024	Gebali Hassan	45	F.	Khuzâm, Mallawi, Asyût.	Left eye-brow.	2 severe.	Dog Diagnosis impossible.	July 6.	July 9 to 29.	August 20, 1920 :— 44 days after the bite. 21 " " treatment.
11,196	Sayed Radwan	16	M.	Sh. Mobarek, Abu Qurqâs, El Minya.	Left fore-arm.	3 slightly severe. 2 slightly.	Dog Diagnosis impossible.	Aug. 28.	Aug. 30 to Sept. 19.	November 30, 1920 :— 93 days after the bite. 71 " " treatment.
11,593	Omar Mostafa Ragab ...	11	M.	Fuwa Ban, El Gharbiya.	Left small finger.	1 slightly severe.	Dog Diagnosis impossible.	Dec. 17.	Dec. 20 to Jan. 9.	February 4, 1921 :— 48 days after the bite. 25 " " treatment.

TABLE XLVIII.—RESULT OF ANTIRABIC TREATMENT IN CAIRO DURING 1920.

		INJURIES ON THE HEAD.			INJURIES ON NAKED SKIN (Head excepted).			INJURIES THROUGH CLOTHING.			TOTALS.		
		Treated.	Died.	Mortality per Cent.	Treated.	Died.	Mortality per Cent.	Treated.	Died.	Mortality per Cent.	Treated.	Died.	Mortality per Cent.
Class A	...	15	0	0·0	40	0	0·0	24	0	0·0	79	0	0·0
„ B	...	18	0	0·0	32	0	0·0	12	0	0·0	62	0	0·0
„ C	...	75	1	1·3	466	2	0·4	353	3	0·8	894	6	0·6
		108	1	0·9	538	2	0·3	389	3	0·7	1,035	6	0·5

Class A.—The animal causing the bite proved to be rabid by the development of rabies in patients bitten or by experimental inoculation.

Class B.—The animal causing the bite was declared to be rabid by the Veterinary Surgeon.

Class C.—The animal causing the bite was suspected of rabies.

VI.—REPORT ON THE WORK OF SUBSIDIARY SERVICES.

1. MEDICAL COMMISSIONS.

CENTRAL MEDICAL COMMISSION.

During the year 1920, the Central Medical Commission issued 12,640 medical certificates which show an increase of 3,612 over the figures for 1919. Out of this total, 3,449 employees were examined for sick leave, of which number 249 were not granted sick leave, or 7·22 per cent. The number of applicants for retirement from the service on grounds of physical unfitness was 1,523; of these 166, or 10·9 per cent, were found fit for further service.

The above figures are set out in Tables XLIX and L.

The number of applicants and examinations for admission to service was 7,511, and the failures amounted to 4,375, or 58·2 per cent; and of these failures, 34·12 per cent failed in the vision tests.

Of 2,664 cadre applicants, 2,204, or 82·73 per cent, were found fit, and 460, or 17·26 per cent, found unfit.

Sixty-six employees were declared unfit for bilharziosis and its sequelæ.

The numbers of medical certificates issued by the Central Medical Commission during the last five years are as follows :—

1916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,033
1917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,773
1918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,430
1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,028
1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,640

PROVINCIAL MEDICAL COMMISSIONS.

As can be seen from the attached Table LI, 12,078 medical certificates were issued by the Provincial Medical Commissions during 1920.

This shows an increase of 2,313 as compared with 1919.

Nizâmi Ghafîrs.—The number of *Nizâmi* ghafîrs who were examined by the medical officers of the markazes on admission to service and for extension of their voluntary period of service are as follows :—

	Fit.	Unfit.	Total.
For admission to service	10,550	4,559	15,109
For extension of service... ..	867	132	999
TOTAL	11,417	4,691	16,108

The percentage of unfit *Nizâmi* ghafîrs equals 29·12 per cent.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT MEDICAL BOARDS, LONDON AND PARIS.

The Egyptian Government Medical Boards in London and Paris have been detached from the Ministry of Finance and attached to the Central Medical Commission with effect from the beginning of the financial year 1920–1921.

KHARTOUM MEDICAL COMMISSION.

In accordance with the agreement between the Ministry of Finance and the Sudan Government Medical Department, Khartoum Medical Commission have to examine candidates engaged in any part of the Sudan for admission to any Egyptian Government service in the Sudan under the terms of the amended Article 11 of the Regulations of the Egyptian Government Medical Commission issued by the Ministry of Finance in 1912.

This agreement is in addition to the reciprocal arrangement between the two Governments of Egypt and the Sudan as regards the medical examination of Egyptian Government officials in the Sudan and Sudan Government officials in Egypt, for sick leave and retirement from service on medical grounds.

Such agreement took place in 1919.

TABLE XLIX.—MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS MADE BY THE CENTRAL MEDICAL COMMISSION OF CAIRO DURING 1920.

MONTH.	OBJECT OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.									CAUSES OF REJECTION OF CANDIDATES APPLYING FOR ENTRY TO SERVICE.							
	NUMBER OF CASES.								TOTAL.	DISEASES OF							TOTAL.
	For Admission to Service.	For Sick Leave.		For Invaliding from Service.		For Determina- tion of Age.	Other Examinations if any.	Defective Vision.		Urinary System.	Respiratory System.	Circulatory System.	Nervous System.	Digestive System.	Other Miscellaneous Diseases.		
		Granted.	Refused.	Invalided.	Fit for Duty												
January ...	451	242	13	138	15	5	5	869	—	164	24	9	28	—	—	9	234
February	442	264	13	118	11	3	2	853	—	165	26	9	41	1	—	8	250
March ...	611	267	13	111	17	4	5	1,028	—	219	63	9	47	1	—	9	348
April ...	533	267	19	137	11	11	4	982	—	165	97	10	32	—	—	17	321
May... ..	678	335	16	126	35	—	1	1,191	—	227	73	3	34	—	—	22	359
June ...	612	278	23	67	13	5	13	1,011	—	226	73	19	12	—	—	14	344
July ...	732	262	20	117	11	3	47	1,192	—	253	126	18	23	—	—	5	425
August ...	553	207	32	81	9	1	25	908	—	189	83	8	59	—	—	13	352
September	921	298	23	114	12	1	5	1,374	—	273	160	35	106	—	—	18	592
October ...	652	238	38	109	9	—	2	1,048	—	201	70	27	109	—	—	15	422
November	710	271	27	136	11	3	7	1,165	—	259	64	22	76	—	—	8	429
December	616	271	12	103	12	3	2	1,019	—	222	43	17	14	1	—	2	299
TOTAL ...	7,511	3,200	249	1,357	166	39	118	12,640	—	2,563	902	186	581	3	—	140	4,375
		3,449		1,523													

TABLE L.—SICK LEAVE AND INVALIDING DURING 1920.

MONTH.						SICK LEAVES.					INVALIDING.				
						GRANTED.		REFUSED.		TOTAL.	VIDE CERTIFICATES.		BY CENTRAL MED. COM.		TOTAL.
						Vide Certificates approved.	By C. M. C.	Vide Certificates.	By C. M. C.		Approved.	Disapproved.	Unfit.	Fit for Duty.	
January ...	...	...	...	...	...	106	136	—	13	255	111	3	27	12	153
February	...	...	...	...	...	150	114	—	13	277	110	1	8	10	129
March ...	...	...	...	...	...	136	131	—	13	280	100	5	11	12	128
April ...	...	...	...	...	...	150	117	—	19	286	120	2	17	9	148
May...	...	...	...	...	...	164	171	—	16	351	83	4	43	31	161
June ...	...	...	...	...	...	155	123	—	23	301	53	3	14	10	80
July...	...	...	...	...	...	141	121	—	20	282	97	—	20	11	128
August ...	...	...	...	...	...	124	83	3	29	239	73	2	8	7	90
September	...	...	...	...	...	179	119	—	23	321	95	2	19	10	126
October ...	...	...	...	...	...	144	94	—	38	276	93	—	16	9	118
November	...	...	...	...	...	163	108	—	27	298	117	—	19	11	147
December	...	...	...	...	...	166	105	—	12	283	89	—	14	12	115
TOTAL ..						1,778	1,422	3	246	3,449	1,141	22	216	144	1,523

TABLE LI.—MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS MADE BY THE CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL MEDICAL COMMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1920.

COMMISSIONS.		OBJECT OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.										CAUSES OF REJECTION OF CANDIDATES APPLYING FOR ADMISSION TO SERVICE.						
		NUMBER OF CASES.										DISEASES OF						
		For Admission to Service.	For Sick Leave.		For Invaliding from Service.		For Determination of Age.	Other Examinations if any.	TOTAL	Defective Vision.	Urinary System.	Respiratory System.	Circulatory System.	Nervous System.	Digestive System.	Other Miscellaneous Diseases.	TOTAL.	
			Granted.	Refused.	Unfit.	Fit for Duty.												
Central Medical Com.	...	7,511	3,200	249	1,357	166	39	118	12,640	2,563	902	186	581	3	—	140	4,375	
Alexandria	...	1,101	1,396	82	167	63	27	124	2,960	127	13	5	—	—	—	—	145	
Suez	...	148	72	14	21	13	1	—	269	73	3	—	—	—	—	1	77	
Port Said	...	102	80	15	20	21	5	—	243	27	—	2	—	—	—	—	29	
Damietta	...	29	51	4	9	4	—	—	97	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	14	
Beheira	...	203	402	59	83	45	9	27	828	94	10	1	1	1	—	4	111	
Gharbiya	...	298	481	68	180	73	3	—	1,103	100	2	—	3	—	—	4	109	
Minûfiya	...	130	238	20	122	37	4	—	551	40	22	1	1	—	—	4	68	
Daqahliya	...	236	470	56	92	39	9	20	932	112	5	—	—	—	1	2	120	
Sharqiya	...	177	318	12	152	39	1	82	781	53	3	—	9	—	—	—	65	
Qalyûbiya	...	234	139	25	54	37	3	—	492	71	32	—	4	—	—	22	129	
Giza	...	160	242	12	30	33	—	—	477	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	
Faiyûm	...	175	309	5	46	47	—	—	582	37	1	—	4	—	—	—	42	
Beni Suef	...	107	131	2	15	9	1	3	268	47	14	—	—	—	—	—	61	
Minya	...	251	206	11	49	44	5	1	567	115	2	—	—	—	—	3	120	
Asyût	...	199	307	34	77	30	8	3	658	72	6	—	—	—	—	3	81	
Girga	...	243	208	14	54	72	3	3	597	46	—	—	—	1	—	1	48	
Qena	...	172	141	11	41	38	10	2	415	21	—	—	4	—	—	—	25	
Aswân	...	77	93	12	26	46	1	3	258	20	3	1	—	—	—	3	27	
TOTAL	...	11,553	8,484	705	2,595	856	129	396	24,718	3,668	1,022	196	607	5	1	187	5,686	

TABLE I.II.—MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF GHAFIRS DURING THE YEAR 1920
BY THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF DISTRICTS.

MONTHS.	FOR ADMISSION INTO SERVICE.								FOR EXTENSION OF THEIR PERIOD OF SERVICE.							
	Total Number of Ghafirs examined during Month.	Number of Ghafirs pronounced Fit.	Number of Ghafirs pronounced Unfit.	Causes of Unfitness.					Total Number of Ghafirs examined during Month.	Number of Ghafirs pronounced Fit.	Number of Ghafirs pronounced Unfit.	Causes of Unfitness.				
				Defective Vision.	Urinary System.	Respiratory System.	Circulatory System.	Other Diseases.				Defective Vision.	Urinary System.	Respiratory System.	Circulatory System.	Other Diseases.
January ...	1,033	715	318	303	4	—	4	7	316	286	30	29	—	—	1	—
February ...	1,159	811	348	334	—	—	6	8	3	1	2	2	—	—	—	—
March	1,584	1,102	482	464	5	—	6	7	230	204	26	26	—	—	—	—
April	1,392	956	436	415	5	1	6	9	212	178	34	22	—	2	5	5
May	1,169	784	385	362	5	—	3	15	31	27	4	3	—	—	1	—
June	1,021	688	333	316	7	1	1	8	69	47	22	22	—	—	—	—
July	1,258	940	318	295	9	—	2	12	49	45	4	4	—	—	—	—
August ...	1,000	716	284	267	7	2	—	8	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
September ...	1,361	992	369	355	4	—	1	9	19	16	3	3	—	—	—	—
October ...	1,260	891	369	353	5	—	3	8	31	30	1	1	—	—	—	—
November ...	1,395	937	458	428	7	—	—	23	7	5	2	2	—	—	—	—
December ...	1,477	1,018	459	426	14	—	2	17	30	27	3	2	—	—	—	1
TOTAL ...	15,109	10,550	4,559	4,318	72	4	34	131	999	867	132	117	—	2	7	6

2.—INSPECTORATE OF PHARMACIES.

The number of pharmacies existing in the country at the end of 1920 had increased by one as compared with the previous year, there having been 28 new pharmacies opened in 1920 and only 27 closed. The actual number of pharmacies existing in 1920 was therefore 375. Of these, 284 were inspected during the year. In 112 cases faults were found. As regards these it was noted that a smaller proportion of pharmacies showing unsatisfactory conditions was found amongst those owned by qualified pharmacists than amongst those with other ownership, fault having to be found in 50 per cent of the former as against 69 per cent of the latter. Under the Pharmacy Law, legal action was instituted in 26 cases. Of these, 7 resulted in convictions, one in acquittal, and 18 were still under consideration at the end of the year.

During the year, 42 pharmacists were authorized to practise their profession in Egypt. Of these, only five were graduates of the Qasr el 'Aini School. Permits as assistant pharmacists were granted to five persons.

The control over the traffic in cocaine and morphine is far from satisfactory. Until conditions permit of the application of laws of greater severity applicable to foreigners equally with local subjects, and penalizing not only the seller but also the purchaser and consumer, but little can be done towards stamping out the illegal traffic in these drugs. Under existing laws the maximum penalty is only 100 piastres fine and seven days imprisonment. No sentence of imprisonment is ever pronounced; but even if it were, the profits are so large that a short period such as this would act as a very slight deterrent.

Subjoined are statistical tables giving details of the work of this branch of the Administration.

TABLE LIII.—CONTROL OF PHARMACIES.

	Cairo.	Alexandria,	Provinces.	TOTAL.
Number of pharmacies existing at end of 1919... ..	152	78	144	374
Opened during 1920 :—				
Qualified proprietors	8 {	2 {	5 {	15 {
Unqualified proprietors	5 } =13	1 } = 3	7 } =12	13 } =28
Closed during 1920 :—				
Qualified proprietors	2 {	2 {	6 {	10 {
Unqualified proprietors	10 } =12	2 } = 4	5 } =11	17 } =27
Existing at end of 1920 :—				
Qualified proprietors	92 {	41 {	68 {	201 {
Unqualified proprietors	61 } =153	36 } =77	77 } =145	174 } =375
Inspected during 1920 :—				
Qualified proprietors	74 {	39 {	41 {	154 {
Unqualified proprietors	47 } =121	31 } =70	52 } =93	130 } =284
Satisfactory Inspections :—				
Qualified proprietors	58 {	22 {	27 {	107 {
Unqualified proprietors	25 } =83	17 } =39	23 } =50	65 } =172
Unsatisfactory Inspections :—				
Qualified proprietors	16 {	17 {	14 {	47 {
Unqualified proprietors	22 } =38	14 } =31	29 } =43	65 } =112
Samples of drugs and medicines analyzed :—				
Conforming to requirements	—	—	—	542 {
Not conforming... ..	—	—	—	62 } =604
Contraventions against the Pharmacy Law of 1904 :—				
Qualified proprietors	1 {	1 {	2 {	4 {
Qualified managers	2 {	1 {	— {	3 {
Apprentices	1 } =10	1 } =7	2 } =9	4 } =26
Unqualified proprietors	3 {	4 {	3 {	10 {
Unauthorized persons	3 }	— }	2 }	5 }
Judgments given against contraveners :—				
Qualified proprietor	— {	— {	1 {	1 {
Qualified managers	1 {	1 {	— {	2 {
Unqualified proprietors	— } = 1	2 } =3	1 } =3	3 } =7
Unauthorized persons	— }	— }	1 }	1 }
Acquittals :—				
Qualified proprietors	1	—	—	1
Cases pending :—				
Qualified proprietors	— {	1 {	1 {	2 {
Qualified manager	1 {	— {	— {	1 {
Apprentices	1 } =8	1 } =4	2 } =6	4 } =18
Unqualified proprietors	3 {	2 {	2 {	7 {
Unauthorized persons	3 }	— }	1 }	4 }

TABLE LIV.—ASSISTANT PHARMACISTS.

Number of assistant-pharmacists authorized to practise in Egypt... ..	291
Number of apprentice assistant-pharmacists who are serving their time	183
Number of apprentices struck off the register for various reasons ...	23
Number of apprentices admitted to the school during the year	7

	Cairo.	Alexandria.	Provinces.	TOTAL
Contraventions against the Law No. 20 of 1911 <i>re</i> Assistant-Pharmacists :—				
Qualified managers	6	3	1	10
Assistant pharmacists	3	2	—	5
Apprentices	2	1	2	5
Judgments given against contraveners ...	—	—	—	—
Acquittals :—				
Qualified managers	1	—	—	1
Assistant pharmacists	1	—	—	1
Cases pending :—				
Qualified managers	5	3	1	9
Assistant pharmacists	2	2	—	4
Apprentices	2	1	2	5

Authorized Poison Dealers.—No new authorizations were issued during the year as it was considered that the number existing was more than sufficient for the needs of the country.

	Cairo.	Alexandria.	Provinces.	TOTAL.
Number of authorizations existing at end of 1920... ..	25	22	6	53
Contraventions :—				
Authorized dealers	3	—	6	9
Unauthorized persons	2	—	2	4
Judgments :—				
Auhtorized persons	1	—	1	2
Acquittals :—				
Unauthorized persons	—	—	1	1
Cases pending	4	—	5	9

Opium.—The cultivation of the opium poppy having been permitted, six new authorizations were issued during the year, making the total number 18. These authorizations are issued for the purchase of opium produced in the country for export only, but as there is no control on the quantity produced it is certain that a large amount will be disposed of clandestinely and consumed locally.

Five contraventions for illegal sale of opium by unauthorized persons were drawn up, one in Alexandria and four in the provinces ; all the cases are pending.

Poisonous Plants.—Six new authorizations were issued during the year, bringing the total up to 33. These authorizations are issued to enable dealers to collect or purchase henbane, colocynth, and stramonium grown in the country for the purpose of export only.

3.—STORES BRANCH.

The programme of reorganization, undertaken at the end of 1915 and steadily carried on since, has practically reached its completion.

During the year a new Stores' Catalogue was issued containing over 5,500 items. New tables of equipment were published and new Departmental Regulations on stores procedure were drafted.

As stores' work largely depends on these three factors, it may be accepted that the introduction of the above fixes the character of the Department's store organization for many years to come.

In the matter of store staff the Department has not been so fortunate, although also in this direction some advance has been made.

Stores work has developed *pari passu* with the expansion of the Department, but the standard of storekeepers has remained very much the same as it was five years ago. This discrepancy has its repercussion in increased store responsibility for the heads of units.

At Headquarters an important delegation of store responsibility from the Director-General to the Director of Stores has been authorized by the Ministry of Finance. This important change transfers responsibility for stores' management to the Stores Section and considerably alters the status of the latter. It is an innovation in local store organization which necessitated many modifications in the Government regulations.

It was hoped that the completion of organization would also end in the appointment of adequate staff. This has unfortunately not been realized owing to the financial position of the Government ; out of 23 additional store posts only three have been granted. Such a shortage is necessarily a serious handicap to efficiency.

Including storekeepers in the provinces, a clerical staff of 124 is employed and a total staff of 272 of all ratings at the Central Stores.

The number of main store-charges controlled from Cairo is 290 ; the value of equipment in the Department is estimated at approximately L.E. 900,000.

STORES.

To relieve the chronic congestion of stores accommodation at headquarters a second auxiliary store has had to be procured in town. This feature of scattered stores does not make for efficiency, but there seems little probability at present of obtaining new buildings which would admit of a proper centralization of work.

BUDGET.

The estimates for 1921-1922 were originally fixed at L.E. 297,000 (gross amount) for stores and L.E. 110,000 for food, a total of L.E. 407,000. For the current year the amount was L.E. 337,595.

The increase represents no abnormal expansion in any one section, but indicates simply a general adjustment of normal departmental work which was restricted during the war. This is notably the case with drugs, for which L.E. 78,827 have been provided. The financial position of the Government has, however, compelled the Department to make radical economies in other sections of the estimates. The budget has been reduced to a bare working supply at L.E. 198,901 for stores and L.E. 110,000 for food. Drugs have been saved from the general reduction, but serious inroads had to be made in the more general classes of equipment ; special items of surgical apparatus and the entire motor programme for the year have disappeared. Fortunately it has been possible to maintain considerable sums for *x*-ray installations and venereal drugs.

SUPPLIES.

The slump in market prices brought about a considerable change in the field of supplies. During the war and in fact up to July 1920 it was none too easy a task to insist on being supplied with standard quality. Home suppliers exercised practically a monopoly and to the many complaints which the Department made in London very little satisfaction was accorded.

The general accumulation of stocks has since produced a more conciliatory attitude on the part of all manufacturers. Competition is keen and offers are becoming embarrassingly numerous.

Towards the end of the year the Government decided to return to the pre-war system of purchase. This measure has for effect the extension of competition to foreign countries and the adjudication of contracts in Cairo instead of London.

As the Department's stores' expenditure prior to the war was smaller in comparison with its present consumption, the effect of this method is difficult to gauge.

	1918	1919-1920	1920-1921
Stores bought locally (by limited offers) ... ..L.E.	9,015	8,750	35,950
„ abroad (through Inspecting Engineer's Office) „	88,800	90,200	107,810
Number of contracts made during the year	146	130	140
Total value of contracts of the Department, including rations, etc. ... ..L.E.	129,905	214,648	345,700
Value of supplies for Central Stores :—			
Equipment „	34,378	50,564	103,735
Drugs „	1,700	44,300	56,223
Instruments „	10,750	9,500	6,743

1690 orders, local and foreign, have been dealt with.

TABLE LV.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONTRACTS PLACED BY THE DEPARTMENT
IN THE YEARS 1918, 1919-1920, AND 1920-1921.

NATURE OF CONTRACT.	UNIT RATES.			TOTAL VALUE OF CONTRACTS.		
	1918	1919-20	1920-21	1918	1919-20	1920-21
	Milliemes.	Milliemes.	Milliemes.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Milk per tin	50½	50½	48	872	1,054	1,760
Meat for Qasr el 'Aini Hospital:—						
Mutton per kilo.	120	105	107½	5,444	8,967	11,799
Beef „	100	98½	107½			
Meat for Fever Hospital 'Abbâsiya :—						
Mutton per kilo.	120	105	107½			
Beef „	100	98½	107½			
Petroleum per tin.	—	—	—	463	714	1,320
Crude Oil per kilo.	—	—	—	922	1,111	1,085
Native bread :—						
Qasr el 'Aini Hospital ... „	26⅔	025⅔	028⅔	6,262	7,787	7,492
Fever Hospital Abbasiya ... „	26⅔	025⅔	028½			
Rabbits for Antirabic Institute each	135	132½	195	148	171	234
Alcohol per kilo.	32½	032½	60	1,463	1,530	3,241
Ice per block	72	092½	86	1,510	2,658	2,166
Drugs,	—	—	—	17,000	44,300	56,123
Equipment, etc.	—	—	—	15,025	97,000	103,735
Coal	—	—	—	7,468	2,837	9,742
Disinfecting drums	—	—	—	1,590	2,769	640
Tents	—	—	—	34,324	16,208	17,019
Rations :—						
For Cairo hospitals	—	—	—	16,732	47,690	46,025
For provincial hospitals	—	—	—	51,463	62,759	76,576
Instruments	—	—	—	10,750	9,500	6,473

TABLE LVI.—STATEMENT OF COMPARATIVE PRICES OF MAIN ITEMS FOR EQUIPMENT AND DRUGS
FOR THE YEARS 1918, 1919-1920, AND 1920-1921.

Equipment.

Index No.	DESCRIPTION OF ITEM.	RATE.					
		1918		1919-1920		1920-1921	
		L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.
80	Bedsteads, 2nd class	4	350	5	863	6	087
104	Blankets, woollen, white	1	116	1	116	1	639
107	„ „ brown	0	700	0	702	0	639
228	Cases for mattresses	1	483	0	819	1	447
416	Drawers, 2nd class	0	148	0	184	0	178
468	Gallabîyas, large	0	884	0	692	1	199
495	Gowns, hospital	1	477	3	200	3	110
547	Jackets, calico	0	308	0	308	0	280
706	Mattresses, bed, felt	0	360	0	440	0	509
981	Sheets, 2nd class	0	936	0	951	1	720
984	„ draw, thick	0	241	0	240	0	700
991	Shirts	0	250	0	250	0	243
1011	Shoes, tamurghis	0	345	0	345	0	670
1037	Slippers	0	235	0	235	0	244
1190	Towels, white	0	180	0	184	0	338
1594	Material No. 3 per metre	0	084	0	114	0	104
1608	„ No. 17, bed ticking	0	237	0	196	0	357
1770	Soap, washing per kilo.	0	065	0	065	0	077

Drugs.

DESCRIPTION OF ITEM.	RATE.					
	1918		1919-1920		1920-1921	
	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.
Aspirin per kilo.	3	150	1	560	0	919
Acid, boric	0	128	0	120	0	119
„ carbolic	0	280	0	132	—	—
Alcohol	0	032½	0	032½	0	060
Bismuth carbonate	1	954	2	890	2	490
Copper sulphate	0	071	0	294	0	117
Glycerine	0	183	0	176	—	—
Iodine, pure	2	662	3	500	3	120
Magnesium sulphas	0	032	0	039	0	030
Castor oil	0	170	0	171	0	174
Turpentine	0	277	0	201	0	276
Opium	9	032	9	026	—	—
Potassium iodide	1	840	1	852	1	901
„ bromide	1	570	1	570	0	641
Quinine sulphate	7	628	8	541	—	—
Sodium bicarbonate	0	030	0	026	0	022
Vaseline	0	284	0	166	0	233
Sodium salicylate	1	082	0	536	0	523
Cod liver oil	0	360	0	320	0	270
Iodoform	4	980	2	875	2	598

TABLE LVII.—COMPARISON OF BUDGETARY ESTIMATES OF 1920-1921 AND 1921-1922.

	1920-1921		(Amended.) 1921-1922	
	L.L.	M.	L.E.	M.
EQUIPMENT :—				
Permanent, by contract	71,436	596	{ 70,555	210
Consumable, by contract	32,324	103		
Permanent, locally	2,258	900	2,494	815
Consumable, locally	3,287	136	6,543	219
Clothing, new demands, epidemic	—	—	7,110	250
Uniforms... ..	3,755	637	459	200*
Tentage	14,951	672	9,160	282
Disinfecting apparatus... ..	880	000	106	100
Disinfectants	1,837	000	1,426	000
New demands (epidemic)	—	—	5,587	500
Motor vehicles	7,564	500	—	—
Running material... ..	6,711	000	—	—
Huts	6,495	500	—	—
DRUGS	56,123	835	76,097	252
INSTRUMENTS... ..	6,887	722	8,632	800
New demands	1,528	796	—	—
	216,042	397	188,172	628
Deducted for issues on payment	17,000	—	12,500	000
	199,042	397	175,672	628
To add 5 per cent margin... ..	9,952	119	8,783	631
	208,994	516	184,456	259
To add for repairs †	6,000	000	2,200	000
	—	—	186,656	259
New demands, Alexandria Hospital... ..	—	—	5,200	000
Drugs, for Egyptian State Railways	—	—	1,700	000
Kitchen stove... ..	—	—	200	000
Time recorder for Qasr el 'Aini Hospital	—	—	100	000
To connect gas and electric installation at P.H.D. Laboratories	—	—	650	000
x-ray programme	—	—	2,000	000
Recurring expenditure for Alexandria and Luxor Lock Hospitals	—	—	165	000
Drugs for State Domains	—	—	400	000
Drugs for venereal diseases	—	—	2,730	000
	—	—	199,801	000
To deduct for economy in upkeep of electric plant at Qasr el 'Aini Hospital	—	—	900	000
TOTAL	214,994	516	198,901	000

* For special uniforms. Ordinary uniforms are supplied free by the Police Stores.

† Repairs.—The sum of L.E. 6,000 in 1920-1921 budget included also wages for artisans and daily-paid stores men. The sum of L.E. 2,200 in 1921-1922 is the estimated sum required for actual repair work, wages having been transferred of "Wages" Credit.

The staff is now as follows:—

Pensionable Staff:—

Director of Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pharmacist, 2nd class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pharmacists, 4th class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Assistant pharmacists	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Sous-chef de bureau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Employees, 1st class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 2nd class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 3rd class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ 4th class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Inspectors of stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chief stores officer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Storekeepers, 1st class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 2nd class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 3rd class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ 4th class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

67

Temporary Staff:—

Sub-Director of stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chief inspector of stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chief foreman of works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Employees (one as weigher out)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

15

Hors Cadre and Daily-paid Staff:—

Workmen, Instruments Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Assistant laboratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Carpenters' workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Tentmakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Tinsmiths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Painters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Shawishes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sâis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Farrâshes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Drivers and sayses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Telephone men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Storemen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93

272

ORGANIZATION.—GENERAL STORES.

Stores.—(15 storekeepers, 93 storemen).

- Equipment Permanent Store.
- „ Consumable Store.
- Drug Store.
- Surgical Instrument Store.
- Kohna* Store.
- Faggala Store.
- Bulâq Store.

Offices:—

- Ledger Section.—Nine clerks.
- Permanent Charge Section.—Nine clerks.
- Supplies Section.—Nine clerks.
- Registration and Archives Office.—Six clerks.
- Claims, Correspondence and Personnel Office.—Three clerks.

Workshops:—

- 1 chief foreman.
- 1 clerk.

Ambulance and Transport Section:—

- 1 rais.
- 17 carters.

Preparations to the value of L.E. 7,518 were made in the Drug Store.

1918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	L.E.	5,840
1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	9,077
1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	7,518

Medicines to the value of L.E. 3,934 were sold in the various dispensaries of the Department, as against L.E. 2,750 for 1919.

STORES TRANSACTIONS.

	REQUISITIONS VOUCHERS.			
	Issued.		Stores received at Headquarters.	
	1919	1920	1919	1920
Equipment	7,586	11,344	3,920	3,865
Drugs	3,946	6,438	687	1,642
Faggala Store	1,395	1,507	305	263
Surgical Instruments	2,383	3,118	426	712
Kohna Store	3,772	6,046	3,763	3,019
Forage	184	147	171	116
Hygienic Institute	28	24	28	24
TOTAL	19,294	28,624	9,300	9,641

	1919	1920
Number of charges of permanent stores in the Department	263	300
Value of stores issued on payment L.E.	12,568	19,022
Value of stocks at annual stock-taking :—		
Instrument Store „	9,652	10,276
Drug Store „	35,415	49,112
Equipment Store „	82,198	125,180
Kohna Store „	1,404	2,340
Faggala Auxiliary Store „	33,110	15,413
	161,779	202,321

	INCOMING.		OUTGOING.		TOTAL.
	Arabic.	English.	Arabic.	English	
Number of letters dealt with during the year	17,499	7,453	12,621	5,300.	42,873

WORKSHOPS.

	L.E.	M.
Materials	6,155	769
Cost of labour	2,348	141
Percentage... ..	1,284	554
TOTAL	9,788	464

LIST SHOWING REPAIRS AND NEW WORK MADE BY THE WORKSHOPS FROM APRIL 1920 TO APRIL 1921.

TENTMAKERS' WORKSHOPS.

Repairs.

Pillow cases, crin végétal	429	Umbrellas	1
Cotton mattresses	172	Mattresses, felt	24
Carpets, cocoanut matting	2	Outer covers for two-pole tents... ..	39
Small travelling chairs	35	Latrine tents	180
Cotton cushions	272	Outer covers for inspectors' tents	7
Travelling chairs, large... ..	33	„ „ for operation tents... ..	4
One-pole tents	91	Sacks, grain	198
Crin végétal mattresses	604	Inspectors' tents, small... ..	4
Bags for operating tables	4	„ „ large... ..	1
Stands for midwifery tables	6	Outer covers for inspectors' tents, small... ..	16
Stretchers, ordinary	192	Baskets, paper... ..	4
Cotton mattresses for sofas... ..	2	Bottles, water, zinc, felt-covered	21
Pillows, feather	2	Litters with covers and wheels	3
Two-pole tents	143	Carpets, Persian	4
Curtains, window	32	Thomas splints covered with leather	2
M.O. tents	22	Stretcher beds	13
Harness for horses... ..	2	Chairs, upholstered, arm	1
Cushions, sofa... ..	4	Cushions for <i>Asyûti</i> chairs	6
Cleaning cotton wool kilos.	594	Buckets, canvas	4
Portfolios... ..	8	Tents, M.O., small... ..	28
Sacks, disinfecting	14		

New Work.

Mattresses, cotton	100	Shamsîyas for doctors' tents, large	3
Carpets, cocoanut matting	8	Covers, felt, for heating stoves	606
Crin végétal pillows	500	Cushions, chair... ..	20
Holders for operation tables	2	Cloth for travelling beds	170
Bags for operation tables	2	Cases for mattresses	12
„ for dressing tables	3	Mattresses, cotton, for children... ..	10
Wooden shelves with curtains	12	Back rests covered with skin	2
Belts, leather, for centrifuge	7	Scrapers, felt	33
Pillows, feather	5	Covers, stretchers	91
Cotton mattresses for sofas	6	Apparatus, skin, for head	3
Cotton cushions for sofas	2	Valises for operation tents	3
Curtains for windows	31	„ for latrine tents	0
Stretchers, second class... ..	4	Mattresses, crin végétal	504
Bags, for W.C.	100	Thomas splints, with leather	1
Splints (sandal) lined with leather	7	Stretchers with cover and wheels	1
Calico covers for carts, third class	2		

TINSMITHS' WORKSHOPS.

Repairs.

Cutting wire	1,597	Pails, tin, W.C.	51
Soldering drums	4,668	Covers, W.C.	34
Rat traps... ..	5,075	Spring candle lamps	72
Soldering tins	1,424	Ice chests, large	49
Cleaning tins	560	Zinc baths, large	32
Pails, tin, 18 litres	534	Paraffin lamp table	24
Pannikins, i.g.... ..	375	Jugs, tea	31
Cans for milk... ..	346	Skimmers, i.g., large	29
Fixing glass panes... ..	227	Zinc cans, W.C.	35
Disinfecting sprays	123	Pipes for disinfection sprays	41
Watering cans	170	Formalin apparatus	30
Lamps, tin, spirit	221	Ammonia... ..	24
Hurricane lamps	170	Iron cages for rabbits	21
Zinc warmers, foot	188	Trays, tin, three pieces	16
Lantern, hospital type	119	Tin boards, patient tickets	142
<i>Teshts</i>	111	Travelling sterilizers	16
Covers, tin	180	Ladles	19
Nozzles, watering cans... ..	94	Stands for formalin apparatus	13

Tinsmiths' Workshops.—Repairs (*continued*).

Water baths	20	Cans, coffee	9
Tanks, i.g., water	8	Pots, copper, bed	6
Stoves, heating, paraffin	6	Mugs, tin, drinking	9
Tables, lined with zinc... ..	9	Safes, meat	2
Strainers, tin, soup	9	Funnel, zinc	6
Steam kettles	4	Potato machine	8
Fish kettles	3	Ice-cream machines	3
Cans, ironers'	9	Tin cases	5
Foot-baths	2	Lamps, brass, hospital... ..	8
Dressing, i.g., boxes	9	Stands, wooden, for <i>zîr</i>	2
Sieves	3		

New Work.

Wire pieces for mattresses	16,150	Screens, i.g., sterilizers... ..	2
Dividing glass panes	500	Boxes, tin, for gloves	10
Stamps, serial number... ..	300	Tins, with cover	11
Covers, tin, for pots	100	Spirit stoves, tin	11
Tin cases... ..	80	Zinc covers, perimeter... ..	2
Surgical irrigators, 1 litre	38	Rat traps	21
Tin covers	110	Zinc basins	7
Cans, zinc, W.C.	45	Zinc cases	3
Zinc covers	20	Cart-lining with zinc	17
Ammonia apparatus stands... ..	10	Nozzles for ammonia sprays	20
Pans, fomentations	7	Complete ammonia apparatus	12
Strainers, tin, fæces	49	Complete formalin apparatus	12
Zinc cases for cards	3	Small drums with tap for washing	1
Zinc cases for spectacles	1	Tanks, i.g.	1
Stands, zinc, for <i>zîrs</i>	1	Pails, W.C.	10
Sterilizers, lamp	18		

TAILORS' WORKSHOPS.

New Works.

Aprons, operation, 2nd class, large	282	Table cloths, large and small	245
„ „ 1st class, large	81	Bags, knife	52
„ <i>tamurgi</i> , 2nd class	375	Belts, wool	50
Napkins for dinner and tea	158	Jackets, sick, men and women	26
Pillow cases, 1st and 2nd class, square	234	Veils, female, <i>tamurgiyas</i> '	256
Covers and pillow cases for sofas	90	Cloth stretchers No. 5	30
Sheets, 1st and 2nd class	341	Shirts, canvas (L.A.)	5
<i>Gallabîyas</i> , <i>tamurgis</i> ', large and small	100	Nets for babies	5
<i>Gallabîyas</i> for female <i>tamurgîya</i>	112	Protectors, calico, operation room	20
Overcoats, blue, <i>tamurgi</i>	51	Blankets, white	20
Shirts, <i>tamurgis</i> ', No. 1010–1001	242	Flags, wool, and capes... ..	13
Chevrons (arm badges), 3 and 4 stripes	184		

Repairs.

Suits, serge	156	<i>Gallabîyas</i> , <i>tamurgis</i> ', white and blue	72
Suits, khaki drill, <i>shawîshes</i>	127	Overcoats, wool	82

INSTRUMENTS' WORKSHOPS.

Repairs.

Aspirators, Potain's	15	Forceps, artery	301
Batteries, electric	22	„ dressings	340
Catheters, metal	21	„ bone cutting	48
Spoons and curettes	60	„ ophthalmic	25
Stethoscopes, binanral	27	„ midwifery	19
Droppers, chloroform	29	„ tooth	15

Instruments' Workshops.—Repairs (*continued*).

Gags	15	Lamps, sterilizer	11
Gouges	132	Tourniquets, Esmarch's	3
Guillotines	25	Thomas' splints	1
Hooks	13	Shelves, copper, dressing tables	9
Knives, amputation	110	Handles for machines, vaccine-lymph	1
Bistouries, curved	62	Stamps	8
Knives, cartilage	148	Seals, i.r.	11
Scalpels, operation... ..	2,946	Sprays	1
„ eye	1,574	Baths, arm	3
„ P.M.	78	Bed cradles	1
Lancets	82	Back rests	1
Needles, hypodermic	1,748	Bandage rollers	1
„ suture	195	Baths, electric... ..	2
Perimeters	7	Sphygmomanometers	1
Razors	245	Lithorites... ..	3
Retractors	7	Tracheotomy tubes	2
Saws, amputation	32	Hair clippers	3
„ finger	28	Box test type... ..	1
„ P.M.	51	Machine, vaccine lymph	1
Scissors, curved	392	Clover's cruch... ..	1
„ straight	2,219	Trays, copper	1
„ eye	166	Copying machines	2
„ P.M.	63	Bowel clamps	2
Speculas, vaginal	22	Sheets, Kelley's	3
„ eye	12	Screw-drivers	1
Autoclaves	3	Pile clamps	1
Sterilizers, water	15	Wheels, dressing tables	4
„ instrument	2	Miltons' evacuators	1
Drums, dressings	47	Bone drills	1
Syringes, brass	29	Irrigators, 10 litres, zinc	1
„ hypodermic	40	Oxygen bags	1
Thermo-cauteries	17	Suture instruments, set of	1
Hammers, P.M.	43	Spatulas, ointment	1
Trephines... ..	11	Primus stoves, various... ..	286
Trocars	44	Lamps, soldering	3
Water pillows... ..	3	Knives, dinner	52
Knives, bandage machine	52	Mincing machines	6
„ mincing machine	186	Scissors, pruning	3
Tapes, measure	7	Squeezers, lemon	1
Centrifuges, milk	1	Lamps, spirit, table	13
„ water	1	Stoves, heating, spirit	6
„ blood	3	Perforators	1
Lamps, laboratories	1	Sealers, automatic... ..	3
„ electric, pocket	21	Trays	4
Kettles, bronchitis... ..	4	Pans	6
Lenses, focussing	5	<i>Tishts</i>	2
Trays, sterilizer	1	Fire extinguishers	1
„ needles... ..	1	Stoves, cooking	2
Clips, i.r., tubes	7	Spoons	2
Dioxide snow apparatus	1		

New Work.

Lead discs	103,500	Mounts for syringe needles	6
Plugs for sterilizers	24	Brackets, electric lamps	2
Connecting pieces for syringes	32		

PAINTERS' WORKSHOPS.

Repairs.

Poles... ..	7	Wooden legs	2
Outer cover tents, marking P.H.D.	673	Machines	9
Tables, writing	40	Brackets	37
Racks	17	Perforators	2
Baskets	25	Screens	43
Holders	102	Trolleys	14

Painters' Workshops.—Repairs (*continued*).

Trays	3	Tanks	2
Mattresses, wire	5	Kitchens stove	3
Stoves heating	4	Bed sides, iron	17
Filters	12	Doors	3
Garages (huts)... ..	4	Sterilizers... ..	1
Shelves	11	Plates, tin	101
Barrels	62	Baths	3
Bottles	62	Handles	6
Splints	419	Lathes	85
Boards, black	67	Empty tins (cleaning)	304
Cupboards	92	Mirrors	2
Lanterns	51	Notice boards	3
Carriages	24	Brushes, floor	7
Bedsteads... ..	962	Wire net (safes, meat)	2
Cages	48	Chests of drawers	3
Chairs	414	Shovels	13
Stands	78	Coffee grinders	1
Tables	420	Racks	11
Scrapers	105	Clothes samples	31
Cylin drums	595	Frames	19
Boxes	451	Fans wing	3
Pails	216	Extension apparatus	84
Chests, ice	84	Pistons	2
Motor-cars	1	Stretchers... ..	12
Partitions... ..	2	Flooring	6
Windows	18	Ladders	8
Empty tins	4	Forms	19
Kiosks	1	Pumps	6
Boards	51	Table surface	2
Rests... ..	63		

Painting of Furniture.

Qena Hospital.	Tanta Ophthalmic Hospital (operation room).
Aswân Hospital.	Bulâq Section I health office.
Minya Hospital.	Mit Ghamr Health Office.
Qasr el 'Aini Hospital.	'Abdîn Health Office.
Sohâg Hospital.	Khalîfa Health Office
Benha Hospital.	'Abbâsiya Disinfecting Station.
Qalyûb Hospital.	Fum el Khalîg Disinfecting Station.

CARPENTERS' WORKSHOPS.

Repairs.

Shelves	3	Splints	5
Tables	124	Stretchers... ..	130
Handles, <i>zân</i> wood	553	Poles, ridge tent	1
Choppers	26	Mallets	107
Boards, sign	4	Holders	1
Cupboards	42	Baskets	8
Boards, diet	158	Flooring	2
Forms	11	Poles... ..	3
Brushes	9	Shovels	19
Chairs	572	Axes	13
Barrels	128	Screens	10
Boxes, swab	338	Racks, paper	2
Boards, chopping, meat	2	Sight test boxes	3
Meat safes	1	Fasses	12
Packing cases	1,898	Filters	4
Ice chests... ..	35	Knives	12
Ladders	1	Sieves	4
Doors... ..	4	Bedsteads... ..	2
Cars	10		

Carpenters' Workshops (*continued*).

New Work.

Shelves	29	Cars	3
Tables	12	Splints	799
Notice boards... ..	17	Stretchers	11
Crutches	362	Huts	4
Boards, sign	86	Poles, ridge tent	54
Boards, wooden, foot	16	Crates	1,323
Cupboard... ..	37	Holdings	16
Boards, diet	50	Baskets	1
Forms	20	Flooring	6
Chairs	6	Poles... ..	115
Boxes, swabs	402	Racks, clothes	24
Baskets, wooden, bottles	17	Screens	8
Packing cases... ..	452	Racks, paper	15
Perforators	2	Handles	67
Ice chests	4	Sight test boxes	23
Flags... ..	5	Windows	18
Ladders	4	Kiosks	4
Doors	7	Sandals	8

BLACKSMITHS' WORKSHOPS.

Repairs.

Tables, i.g., travelling	169	Water pumps... ..	7
Bedsteads, travelling	107	Ambulances (<i>tanda carts</i>)	48
Stands for basins	70	Cooking stoves	5
Bedsteads 2nd class	1,454	Tables for operations	6
„ 1st class	149	Dressing tables	12
Locks and its keys	229	Mincing machines	4
Splints	42	Mattresses, wire	14
Legs for operating tables	4	Wooden cylinders	2
Ironers	32	Washing machines... ..	1
Bedsteads for children	35	Sterilizers, milk	2
<i>Shamsiyas</i>	1	„ water	1
Coffee grinders	1	Stools for operations	6
Rakes, garden	14	Holder, for irrigators	4
Machines for cutting grass	4	Wheelbarrows... ..	2
Chairs with back rests... ..	9	Brass bells	1
Pieces, i.g., for C.A.	6	Back rests for beds	20
Springs for back rests	10	Portfolios, leather	2
Vessels, tin	564	Shovels for coal	2
Filters, travelling	16	Cases for coal	2
Baths, cast-iron	6	Forges	1
Disinfecting barrels	161	Machines, cleaning carpets	3
Water tanks	12	Hoses for fire... ..	1
<i>Fasses</i> , iron	36	Pans, iron	35
Rods for rats	11	Hinges iron	11
Scrapers, iron, door	16	Iron nails... ..	58
Cradles, Lawrence	16	Union, iron	50
Stretcher, with wheels	11	Angles, iron	30
Iron holders	30	Choppers, meat	3
Hoses, garden... ..	1	Brass iron	33
Trolleys operation	14	Pails, i.g.... ..	6
Bedsteads, iron	17	Boilers, copper	2
Bedsides, iron	2	Iron chains	10
Pans for rubbish	7	Holdings for pails	10
Handles, iron, for carts	12	Rings, iron for tents	10
Extension, apparatus	40	Union, iron, for tents	69

Blacksmiths' Workshops (*continued*).

New Work.

Stands, iron, for ironers	13	Examination tables	8
Table, operation	13	Pins for wheels	24
Dressing tables	16	Extension apparatus	60
Stands for irrigators	8	Iron rests (arm)	5
Stands, double, irrigator	1	Rods, brass, for curtains	5
Stools, operation	12	Cases for pumps	1
Cupboards, instruments... ..	7	Cages for sponges	8
Splints, various	674	Stands for syringes	6
Trolleys, operation... ..	8	Shelves for operations	1
Keys, cylinder	12	Stands for basins	6
Carts for traps	3	Tables for chloroform	6
Carts for parcels	2	Hooks and eyes	1
Stretchers, with wheels... ..	4	Stands for instruments... ..	4
Angles, iron	20	Angles, iron, for splints	266
Stands for ammonia apparatus	16	Holders, iron	24
Cases for thermometers	2	Union, iron	6
Cages... ..	16	Pails	11
Tubes, iron	22	Covers, brass, for lamps	20
Nails, iron	30	Stands, iron, for barrels	2
Copper pieces	6	Shelves, i.g.	2
Hinges, iron	50	Electric baths... ..	1
Hasps, iron	2	Mallets, wooden	3
Iron laths	105	Ironing stoves for <i>tarbûshes</i>	1
Legs for tables	3	Holders for seals	1
Latches, iron	11	Canes, plumbers'	85
Locks for repair	108	Union for fire hose	1
Iron brackets for eye-test boxes	74	Stands for evaporating dishes	32
Notice boards, i.g.... ..	1	Crates for stoves	2
Valves for engine	4	Mattresses, wire	2
Iron doors	1	Mangling machines	1
Iron boxes	60	Gags for teeth	2
Iron rings	206		

VII.—GENERAL.

1.—BUDGET, 1920-1921.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE.

The Budget for the year April 1, 1920, to March 31, 1921, was fixed at ...	L.E. 720,425
That for 1919-20 was fixed at	„ 674,626
Showing an increase of	<u>L.E. 45,799</u>

TABLE LVIII.—TWO YEARS' COMPARATIVE BUDGETS.

		ESTIMATE.		Increase.	Decrease.
		1920	1919		
		L.E.	L.E.		
Art.	1. Salaries, wages, and allowances...	315,299	236,014	79,285	—
„	2. Transport, transfer, and travelling allowances	25,826	23,101	2,725	—
„	3. Food	98,854	94,730	4,124	—
„	4. Forage	1,960	1,676	284	—
„	5. Rent, water, light, and disposal of sewage	11,338	10,806	532	—
„	6. Books and periodicals	407	407	—	—
„	7. Telephones and telegrams	1,784	1,687	97	—
„	8. Petty expenses... ..	4,166	3,314	852	—
„	9. Purchase of animals	1,235	1,235	—	—
„	10. Free water fountains	3,000	3,000	—	—
„	11. Stores... ..	192,670	189,006	3,664	—
„	12. Uniforms	3,756	2,787	969	—
„	13. Upkeep of material and equipment	2,200	5,000	—	2,800
„	14. Upkeep of motor cars, etc.	*6,711	1,735	4,976	—
„	15. Supplies to Provincial Councils ...	1,750	1,000	750	—
„	16. Allowances to sanitary barbers ...	485	485	—	—
„	17. Disinfecting ships at the ports ...	6,000	6,000	—	—
„	18. Transport of stores	4,500	3,000	1,500	—
„	19. Maintenance of temporary lazarets at Gabbary... ..	4,560	4,560	—	—
„	20. Experimental work at the Institutes	300	300	—	—
„	— Purchase of motor cars*	—	2,650	—	2,650
„	21. Sanitary improvements in mosques	2,500	2,500	—	—
„	22. Allowances for dentist examination	500	—	500	—
„	23. Prophylactic measures against ankylostoma	9,000	—	9,000	—
„	24. Maintenance of lock hospitals for Europeans	13,393	—	13,303	—
„	25. New works	10,882	9,040	1,842	—
		723,076	604,033	124,493	5,450
To deduct:					
Recoveries for services rendered		2,651	1,858	—	793
		720,425	602,175	124,493	6,243
Scavenging and watering service		—	72,451	—	72,451
		†720,425	†674,626	124,493	78,694
Net increase				45,799	

* Transferred to Budget of Ministry of Communications.

† Original grant	L.E. 674,626
Supplementary credits... ..	41,391
	<u>716,017</u>

‡ Original grant... ..	720,425
Supplementary Credit granted for cholera precautions on the Sinai Frontier	L.E. 4,300
Supplementary credit requested for Article 11 (Stores)... ..	„ 50,407
	<u>54,707</u>
	775,132

Deduct:—

Transferred to the Ministry of Communications (Mechanical Transport Department)	6,711
	<u>768,421</u>

NEW WORKS.

													1920
													L.E.
1.	Equipment for new buildings :—												
	(a) ‘Abbâsiya Fever Hospital :—												
	Quarters for 8 assistant nurses and 3 <i>hakîmas</i>												400
	” ” 8 assistant medical officers												400
	(b) Zagazig Hospital :—												
	Quarters for nurses												300
	Out-patient Section... ..												300
	(c) Suez Hospital :—												
	Two infectious pavilions												1,000*
	(d) Benha Hospital :—												
	Administration block												300
	(e) Damanihûr Hospital :—												
	Out-patient section												300*
	(f) Central Laboratories :—												
	Extension												1,500*
	(g) Port Said Ophthalmic Hospital												1,000
2.	Hot water boiler and washing machines at Qasr el ‘Aini Hospital												270
3.	Installation of 74 fixed disinfecting stations												400
4.	Prophylactic measures against cholera												4,612
5.	Instruments for Vaccine Institute												100*
TOTAL													10,882

* Transferred to 1921-1922 Budget.

2.—STAFF.

TABLE LIX.—PERMANENT STAFF.

CATEGORY.	1920	1919	CATEGORY.	1920	1919
TECHNICAL.			<i>Brought forward</i> ... 394 380		
Director-General...	1	1	Pharmacists, 2nd class	2	2
Deputy Director-General	1	1	” 3rd ”	6	6
Directors of Sections	4	4	” 4th ”	16	16
Inspector, Cairo City	1	1	Assistant pharmacists	14	8
President, Medical Commission	1	1	Sanitary engineer, 2nd class	1	1
Vice-President, Medical Commission	1	1	” ”	1	1
Sub-Directors of Sections	3	3	Inspector of vidange	1	1
Inspectress for maternity homes	2	2	ADMINISTRATIVE.		
Inspectors	19	18	Director, Administrative Service	1	1
” 2nd class	20	20	Director of Service	1	1
” 3rd ”	13	11	Sub-Director Administrative Service	1	1
Director Technical Institutes	1	1	Sub-Director of Service	1	1
Sub-Dir. ” ”	1	1	Secretary	1	1
Director, Antirabic Institute	1	1	Chefs de bureau	2	2
Bacteriologists, 2nd ”	4	3	Sous-chefs de bureau	6	7
” 3rd ”	2	2	Employees, 1st class	10	9
” 4th ”	8	8	” 2nd ”	22	22
Chemists, 2nd class	3	3	” 3rd ”	61	57
” 3rd ”	2	2	” 4th ”	182	145
” 4th ”	3	3	STORES.		
Director, Alexandria Hospital	1	1	Director of Stores	1	1
” Fever Hospital ‘Abbâsiya	1	1	Chief Storekeeper	1	1
Medical Officer, 1st class	1	1	Inspectors of stores	2	—
Medical Officers, 2nd ”	4	3	Storekeeper, 1st class	1	1
” ” 3rd ”	18	20	Storekeepers, 2nd ”	2	2
” ” 4th ” A	22	22	” 3rd ”	9	6
” ” 4th ” B	212	199	” 4th ”	27	27
Midwives	42	44	TOTAL ... 766 700		
Chief Inspector of Pharmacies	1	1			
Asst. Chief Inspector of Pharmacies	1	1			
<i>Carried forward</i> ... 394 380					

TABLE LX.—TEMPORARY STAFF.

CATEGORY.	1920	1919	CATEGORY.	1920	1919
			<i>Brought forward</i> ...	70	76
Inspector of Stores	1	1	Overseers	18	8
Sub-Director of Stores	1	1	Superintendent	88	1
Inspectors (Epidemics)	3	3	Matrons	1	8
Medical Officers	52	62	Nursing sisters	9	37
Food and Nuisance Inspector	4	4	Housekeepers	40	—
Inspector of Disinfection	1	—	Sewing woman	1	—
Assistant Inspector of Disinfection ...	1	—	Kablas	16	6
Sanitary Engineer	1	1	Shorthand-typist... ..	1	—
Draftsman	1	—	Employees	168	191
Foremen of Works	2	2	Storekeepers	2	2
Electricians	2	2	Assistant storekeepers	1	1
Inspector of Overseers... ..	1	—	Moawen	1	—
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	70	76	TOTAL	330	330

TABLE LXI.—HORS CADRE STAFF.

CATEGORY.	1920	1919	CATEGORY.	1920	1919
			<i>Brought forward</i> ...	784	733
Chief attendants	105	93	Disinfectors, 2nd class	35	35
Male „	472	452	Cooks	51	49
Female „	173	148	Printers	3	3
Laboratory assistants, 1st class ...	1	1	Overseers	54	42
„ „ 2nd „ ...	5	5	Moawens	38	36
„ „ 3rd „ ...	12	11	Sanitary barbers	45	26
„ „ 4th „ ...	12	9	Mechanics	2	2
Disinfectors, 1st class	14	14	Various categories	858	955
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	784	733	TOTAL	1,800	1,881

3.—PERMITS TO PRACTISE THE MEDICAL AND ALLIED PROFESSIONS.

In 1920 a new law was promulgated with a view to regularizing the profession of dentistry in Egypt. The text of this law is as follows :—

Loi No. 14 de 1920, portant Règlement sur l'Exercice de la Profession de Dentiste.

NOUS, SULTAN D'EGYPTE,

Vu le Décret du 8 février 1886, instituant l'Administration des Services Sanitaires et d'Hygiène Publique ;

Vu l'Arrêté du Ministère de l'Intérieur, en date du 13 juin 1891, portant règlement sur l'exercice de la médecine ;

Considérant la nécessité d'édicter de nouvelles dispositions pour réglementer l'exercice de la profession de dentiste ;

Sur la proposition de Notre Ministre de l'Intérieur et l'avis conforme de Notre Conseil des Ministres ;

Vu la délibération de la Cour d'Appel Mixte, en date du 24 janvier 1920, prise en conformité du Décret du 31 janvier 1889 ;

DÉCRÉTONS :

Art. 1.—Nul ne peut exercer la profession de dentiste s'il n'est muni d'un diplôme de dentiste, délivré par une faculté reconnue, et s'il n'a obtenu l'autorisation du Ministère de l'Intérieur.

2.—La demande d'autorisation devra être faite par écrit, sur papier timbré de P.T. 3, et présentée personnellement par le requérant à l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique.

Elle devra être accompagnée du diplôme délivré par une faculté reconnue par l'Administration et d'un certificat de bonnes vie et mœurs, délivré par l'autorité dont relève le requérant.

Dans la dite demande, le requérant devra indiquer son adresse et la localité où il entend exercer sa profession.

3.—L'autorisation est accordée par le Ministère de l'Intérieur, sur la proposition de l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique, et après que celle-ci aura fait, s'il y a lieu, les investigations nécessaires pour s'assurer de l'authenticité et de la valeur et suffisance du diplôme présenté et de l'identité du requérant.

La feuille d'autorisation sera délivrée contre paiement d'un droit de L.E. 1.

4.—Les dentistes, porteurs de diplômes étrangers, qui demandent l'autorisation, peuvent être soumis, au préalable, à un examen sur l'art dentaire.

A cet effet, un jury permanent sera institué par un arrêté du Ministre de l'Intérieur, qui fixera aussi les conditions du dit examen.

Les candidats devront verser L.E. 5 pour droit d'examen.

5.—Il est réservé aux dentistes autorisés de traiter les affections dentaires proprement dites et de procéder aux opérations de la prothèse dentaire : telles que prises d'empreintes, apposition d'appareils dentaires, etc.

Les médecins autorisés peuvent, eux aussi, procéder à l'extraction des dents. Mais ils ne peuvent soigner que les affections de la bouche rentrant dans le domaine médical, c'est-à-dire les affections qui ne se rapportent pas exclusivement au système dentaire, mais dépendant, en tout ou en partie, de l'état général du patient.

6.—Les dentistes autorisés peuvent s'occuper de la fabrication des appareils dentaires, soit par eux-mêmes, soit avec l'aide d'assistants-mécaniciens travaillant dans leur clinique et sous leur direction, sous réserve, pour ces derniers, de la disposition de l'article 7, alinéa 2.

Ils pourront aussi s'adresser à des fournisseurs ou fabricants d'appareils dentaires.

Ils sont tenus d'indiquer à l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique les noms et adresses de leurs assistants-mécaniciens, et de lui indiquer également, si elle le requiert, les noms et adresses de leurs fournisseurs ou fabricants d'appareils dentaires.

7.—Les fournisseurs, fabricants d'appareils dentaires ou mécaniciens-dentistes ne peuvent travailler que pour le compte des dentistes autorisés.

Ils ne peuvent, en aucun cas, prendre le moule ou l'empreinte des dents, procéder à la pose de l'appareil dentaire ou faire, en général, une opération quelconque dans la bouche du patient.

Il leur est interdit d'employer, dans les plaques, enseignes, prospectus ou autres moyens de réclame, des indications qui soient de nature à induire le public en erreur sur le métier qu'ils peuvent légalement exercer.

8.—Tout dentiste autorisé devra, dans le mois de l'autorisation, indiquer à l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique, par lettre recommandée, l'adresse exacte de son domicile et de sa clinique.

S'il a plusieurs cliniques, il devra, en outre, faire connaître les jours et heures de ses consultations dans chacune d'elles. Ces mêmes indications devront figurer sur une plaque, à la porte d'entrée de chaque clinique.

Tout changement de domicile ou transfert de la clinique doit être porté à la connaissance de l'Administration par lettre recommandée, dans le mois du changement ou du transfert.

9.—Tout dentiste autorisé est tenu d'exhiber son permis d'exercice à toute réquisition des agents de l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique qui se présenteront à sa clinique. Le numéro du permis devra figurer sur les plaques et enseignes de la clinique.

10.—L'autorisation sera considérée comme périmée si le titulaire s'absente de l'Egypte pour la durée continue d'une année, ou si, pendant la durée de deux ans, il n'a pas exercé sa profession.

11.—Une fois tous les cinq ans, l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique procédera au recensement des dentistes régulièrement autorisés et exerçant effectivement leur profession.

Le recensement sera annoncé par un avis, inséré au "Journal Officiel," invitant les dentistes autorisés à faire connaître à l'Administration, par lettre recommandée, et dans le délai qui sera indiqué, s'ils continuent effectivement à exercer leur profession.

A l'expiration du délai imparti, l'Administration enverra des lettres recommandées aux dentistes qui n'auront pas répondu, en leur fixant un dernier délai. Faute de réponse par les dentistes, leurs autorisations seront considérées comme périmées.

A la suite de ce recensement, l'Administration publiera au "Journal Officiel" une liste des dentistes autorisés, avec indication des noms et prénoms, domicile, clinique, provenance du diplôme et date de l'autorisation.

12.—Les autorisations considérées comme périmées, aux termes des deux articles précédents, pourront toujours être renouvelées.

13.—Quiconque exerce illégalement la profession de dentiste sera passible d'une amende de P.T. 100 et d'un emprisonnement de un à sept jours.

Le juge pourra ordonner la fermeture de la clinique et la confiscation du matériel y existant et il devra l'ordonner en cas de récidive.

Il devra toujours ordonner l'enlèvement des plaques et enseignes.

Aux fins de l'application de cette disposition, sera considéré comme un exercice illégal de la profession, le fait, par toute personne non autorisée, d'annoncer au moyen de prospectus, plaques, enseignes et autres formes de publicité, qu'elle exerce l'art dentaire.

14.—Toute autre contravention aux dispositions de la présente loi sera punie d'une amende ne dépassant pas P.T. 100.

En cas de contravention à la disposition du dernier paragraphe de l'article 7, le juge ordonnera l'enlèvement de la plaque ou enseigne.

Dispositions Transitoires.

15.—Pour une seule fois, et à titre exceptionnel, le Ministère de l'Intérieur, sur la proposition de l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique, pourra accorder des autorisations spéciales d'exercice à des praticiens-dentistes qui, bien que ne réunissant pas les conditions de l'article 1 de la présente loi, pourront justifier, par un examen passé par-devant un jury qui sera institué à cet effet par arrêté du Ministre de l'Intérieur, qu'ils ont l'aptitude et les connaissances professionnelles nécessaires.

Ne seront admis à passer cet examen que les personnes qui pourront justifier, à la satisfaction de l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique, d'avoir exercé en Egypte la profession de dentiste, sans interruption, depuis dix ans au moins avant la date de la promulgation de la présente loi.

La décision de l'Administration sur l'admission à subir l'examen ne pourra, en aucun cas, faire l'objet d'une réclamation par devant l'autorité judiciaire.

Les personnes admises à l'examen paieront un droit de L.E. 5.

16.—L'autorisation spéciale mentionnée à l'article 15 sera toujours révocable pour des motifs concernant l'exercice de la profession.

Cette révocation aura lieu par décision du Ministère de l'Intérieur, sur la proposition du Directeur-Général de l'Administration de l'Hygiène Publique.

17.—Les personnes qui voudront profiter des dispositions de l'article 15, devront présenter leur demande, avec documents à l'appui, dans le délai de trois mois à partir de la mise en vigueur de la présente loi.

18.—Toutes dispositions des lois et règlements contraires à la présente loi sont et demeurent abrogées.

19.—Notre Ministre de l'Intérieur est chargé de l'exécution de la présente loi, qui entrera en vigueur trois mois après sa publication au "Journal Officiel."

Fait au Palais d'Abdine, le 21 février 1920.

FOUAD.

Par le Sultan :

Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,

Y. WAHBA.

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,

M. TEWFICK NASSIM.

In connection with the application of the provisions of Article 15, no less than 254 applications for examination were received. These applications were subjected to a preliminary scrutiny by a Committee composed of two departmental officials and one representative of the State Legal Department, with a view to the elimination of those applicants who were unable to prove that they belonged to the category who were intended for special consideration by the legislator. This Committee decided to exclude from the examination thirty-one applicants, and admitted 223. The result of the examination of these is shown below :—

Passed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193
Failed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Did not attend	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5

It was decided that the permits to practise delivered to any candidate as a result of passing this examination should be of a distinctive kind, and different from the usual permit delivered to dentists in possession of a recognized diploma.

The following table gives the usual statistics of permits issued in 1920:

TABLE LXII.—AUTHORIZATIONS TO PRACTISE THE MEDICAL AND ALLIED PROFESSIONS.

PROFESSION.	NATIONALITY.																											
	Americans.		Austrians.		Belgians.		British.		Dutch		Egyptians.		French.		Greeks.		Italians.		Ottomans.		Rumanians.		Russians.		Swiss.		TOTAL.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Medical	3	1	1	—	—	1	15	6	1	—	69	64	1	1	10	—	6	2	27	2	—	—	7	1	2	1	142	79
Pharmaceutical :—																												
Pharmacists... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	18	18	1	—	7	—	1	—	10	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	42	19
Assistant pharmacists ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Veterinary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
Midwifery	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	11	3	—	1	1	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	19	9
Dental :—																												
Diplomated	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	4	1	—	—	2	—	—	11	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	17	10
Special permits	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	122	—	—	—	13	—	5	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	147	—
TOTALS	4	2	1	—	1	1	23	10	1	—	230	96	3	2	31	3	13	4	52	3	4	—	10	3	3	1	376	125

4.—LEGAL.

The following enactments bearing on the work of the Department of Public Health were promulgated in 1920 :—

- (1) Law No. 14 of 1920 *re* practice of dentistry in Egypt.
- (2) Decree of May 29, 1920, raising the status of the Department to under-secretaryship by modification of Articles 1 and 2 of the Decree of February 8, 1886.
- (3) Law No. 21 of 1920, enacting prophylactic measures against anthrax (importation of shaving-brushes).
- (4) *Arrêté* of May 31, 1920, modifying and completing schedule of *Etablissements Incommodes, Insalubres et Dangereux* annexed to *Arrêté* of August 29, 1904.
- (5) *Arrêté* of June 7, 1920, enacting prophylactic measures against anthrax infection through shaving-brushes.
- (6) *Arrêté* of November 20, 1920, modifying the composition of the Board of Health.

TABLE LXIII.—LIST OF CONTRAVENTIONS AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION DURING 1920.

NAME OF LAW, ETC.	Cairo.	Port Said and Ismailia.	Suez.	Damietta.	Qalyūbiya.	Minūfiya.	Charbiya.	Dagahliya.	Sharqiya.	Beheira.	Giza.	Beni Suef.	Faiyūm.	Minya.	Asyūt.	Girga.	Qena.	Assuan.	TO TAL.
<i>Vidange</i> and <i>dépotoirs</i> . <i>Arrêté</i> of November 8 1886, modified by <i>Arrêté</i> of June 2, 1910	395	62	20	1	2	—	17	62	9	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	586
Practice of medicine and its branches. <i>Arrêté</i> of June 13, 1891	4	1	—	1	3	8	7	7	6	5	—	1	2	—	4	3	2	4	58
Vaccination. Decree of December 17, 1890, modified by Decree of August 6, 1897, and by Law No. 9, 1917 ...	325	41	—	5	31	123	283	153	80	186	50	53	96	64	145	211	185	69	2,100
Enclosure of waste lands. <i>Arrêté</i> of June 15, 1893 ...	35	—	—	—	1	6	1	7	7	—	1	—	—	116	—	1	11	—	186
CEMETERIES:—																			
Inhumation, exhumation, and transport of bodies abroad. Regulations of September 15, 1876, and March 26 and October 30, 1877... ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Transfer of cemeteries. Decree of January 29, 1894	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enclosure of cemeteries: unauthorized inhumation Decree of March 12, 1898	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	3	1	2	—	16	—	2	—	—	—	30
PROPHYLACTIC MEASURES:—																			
Permanent and exceptional measures to prevent epidemics. <i>Arrêtés</i> of May 11, 1895, and December 19, 1904	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	9	1	—	10	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	37
Oysters and shell-fish during epidemics. <i>Arrêté</i> of June 16, 1912	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera. <i>Arrêté</i> of October 17, 1895, and supplementary <i>Arrêté</i> of May 30, 1896	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague and cholera. Decree of May 27, 1899, modified by Laws No. 3 of February 16, 1911, and No. 10 of April 27, 1913	—	—	3	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	15	2	—	—	40
Disinfection of houses during epidemics. <i>Arrêtés</i> of May 23 and June 26, 1901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Passenger control in case of cholera abroad. <i>Arrêté</i> of January 21, 1911	51	—	—	—	—	34	21	27	3	—	63	—	24	17	70	1	—	495	806

[illegible]

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